PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,146.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10612
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st "	*CALEDONIA	7518		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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W. C. SYMES,
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BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

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PA[illegible] cleared or shipped.
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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,578	Schmitts	11th July 1907
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiennet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Maguen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiennet	18th July 1907.
OCEANIEN	4,143	Maguen	15th Aug. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	14th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to
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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
AFRICA	4606	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
VINDOBONA	4339		1st Sept.
AFRICA	4606	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5601	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dobcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4606	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOK	2801	M. Ticac	22nd July,
PERSIA	8699	P. Craglietto	25th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Ramoon House, 55, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 11th July	8 a. m. (direct)
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 12th July	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 8th July, calling at Karachi, Passi Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomara and Busreh

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th July, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S. S. "SIRSA," 2,510 tons, on or about 29th July.

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Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	26th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5104	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	16th "

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Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
HIROSHIMA MARU.	...	Mocket	.....	8th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	23rd "	3rd Aug.

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The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
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The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

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BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE FIRST SECTION OF NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 15th July, 1907, Nagda-Morak Section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, comprising the following Stations, will be OPENED for the Local and through-booking of Goods and Coaching Traffic of all descriptions and Public Telegraph Messages :—

STATIONS.	STATIONS.
Mehidpur Road.	Garoth.
Alot.	Pachpahar.
Chau-Mahla.	Jhalrapatan Road.
Suvasra.	Suket Road.
Shamgarh.	Morak.

One Mixed Train each way will run between Rutlam and Morak. The Down Mixed will leave Rutlam at 7-0 and arrive at Morak at 16-55. The Up Mixed will leave Morak at 10-10 and arrive at Rutlam at 19-55.

Further particulars as to Rules, Rates and Classification of goods can be had on application at any Station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 4TH JULY, 1907.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY that from the 7th instant, we shall OCCUPY our NEW PREMISES :—

MARSHALLS' BUILDINGS,
PALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LIMITED.
Engineers

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 1st proximo, till MONDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 20TH JUNE, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after Wednesday, the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1907.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 2ND JULY, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
S. C. Court Suit No. 4252 of 1906.

KISSONLAL SOOKHLAL and CHUNILAL NAVALRAM, trading as KISSONLAL SOOKHLAL..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MITHIBAI, wife of MADHOWJI DOOLABHBHAI, sister-in-law, sole heir and legal representative of PARVATIBAI, widow of MOHANJI ODHAVJI, deceased ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 30th day of May, 1907, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiffs abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Mithibai, in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Khoja Street, in the Sub-District of Bombay, and Registered by the Collector of land revenue, under Collector's Old No. 2660, and New No. 9671, and Old Survey No. 4350, and by the Municipality under Ward C No. 7249, and Street Nos. 125-27-29, containing by admeasurement 133 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the West by the said Khoja Street; on or towards the North, formerly by the house of Keshow Somji and now that of Maistree Thakersey Jetha; on or towards the South by the house of Devidas Mehta; and on or towards the East by Municipal Chowki and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Parwatibai.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 23rd day of July, 1907, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 22nd day of June, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
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35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET 'BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

***Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. be

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price **Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.**

POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CROMPTON AND CO., LTD., Electrical Engineers and Contractors, beg to give Notice that on and after Monday, July 8th, their Address will be—

MARSHALLS' BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July 4.*] [BOMBAY, *July 5.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 3/8		un chgd
3 do. Rentes	94 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99		un chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	84 3/4		un chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	31 1/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' bence	31 1/8	1/16	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·14¼	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·44¼		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4o/o		Since 25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½		un ch gd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' ight	3½		un chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4		un chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2½		un chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 1/32d. unchanged.

£250,000, part of amount previously earmarked for Indian Currency account, has been released.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£25,200,000	Dec. £	300,000
Public Deposits	£10,100,000	„ £	900,000
Other Deposits	£51,600,000	Inc. £	4,700,000
Government Securities	£15,100,000	unchgd £	.....
Other Securities	£40,900,000	Inc. £	4,900,000
Notes and Gold	£23,700,000	Dec. £	1,100,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots			Steady
Futures			Quiet but steady
East Indian			Quiet
Manchester			Steady
Total Sales			7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export			1,000 „
Imports			2,000
Mid-Americans			7·30—12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...			10 5/8+1/16

Future Delivery Prices—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·89 —05	6·79 —05	6·71 —05	6·63 —05

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar. Apl.
6·59 —05	6·57 —05	6·56 —05	6·56 —05	6·1 —05

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34½ New Terms—July-August London—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 55½ July-August, Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 52½ July August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46½, July-August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar :—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 3d.

Months of Shipment—August—Sellers,

Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 8d.—Buyers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
9 Boxes Sovs ...	5,50,640	London	Arabia	National Bank
3 Boxes Sovs ...	1,53,600	Do	do	Bank of Bombay
1 Bundle Sovs...	720	Koweit	Goalpara	S Elizar
Gold coins ...	280			
Rupees ...	1,431			
1 Bundle Rs...	770	Linga	do	Mack Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs...	900	Muscat	do	do
2 Bundles Rs ..	4,000	Bahrein	do	Sundry Natives.
40 Packages Sovs	71,865	Jeddah	Shah Najam	Sundry Natives.
Gold coins ...	75,361			
Rupees ...	38,380			
1 Parcel Silver.	22	London	Oriental	Yokohama Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [5TH JULY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

1907.

Bank of England ... 4 per cent from 25th April.
Bank of Bengal ..... 4 per cent. 4th July.
Bank of Bombay..... 4 per cent. 4th July.
Bank of Madras ..... 5 per cent. 29th June.

Money :—

The Money Market is much easier. Banks are now offering only 3 per cent. per annum for short money fixed for two months.

Exchange :—

There was a steadier tone in the market to-day although actual quotations were unchanged at 1s. 4 1/32d, T. T. and 1s. 4 1/16d, for demand Bank bills. At one Bank 1s. 4 3/32d. on demand was available for this mail, and at two or three Banks 1s. 4 1/16d. telegraphic could be done for next week. There is, however, only a small enquiry. The Credit rate is very steady at 1s. 4 9/32d, 3 months' sight and although bills are very scarce Banks will only buy at that rate for two mails. Far Eastern rates are steady as under. We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/16d. to 3/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	170 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	129 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	161 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	149 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	220

Government Paper :—

There has been a moderate business passing in this market to-day. Quotations opened at 97 1/16 for cash and 97 for the settlement and close unchanged. For the moment the market remains steady enough, partly no doubt owing to the reduction of their official rate by the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal to 4 per cent per annum, but considerable fluctuations are possible before the issue of the New Loan on the 17th instant. Calcutta market has improved to 97 for ready and forward delivery. We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 97·1
1st Settlement	„ 97·0

Bullion :—

Reuter advises the price of Bar silver on Thursday as closing at 31 1/16 for ready and 31 1/8 for forward delivery in two months. Being Independence Day the American Markets were closed. Locally there has not been much doing but the market has ruled steady at 79 1/16 ex duty for spot bars. Forward quotations are given below. Bar Gold is unchanged. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	79	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	79	0	0
Ditto 2nd „ ...	78	15	0

Bombay Port Trust—

4 per cent. (1922)	102	8	
4 per cent. (1930)	102	8	
4 per cent. (1932)	102	8	
4 per cent. (1965)	102	8	

Bombay Municipal Debentures—

4 per cent. (1934)	101	12	
5 per cent. (1946)	101	12	
5 per cent. (Tansa)	119	0	
5 per cent. (Sanitary)...	117	0	

Bombay Improvement Trust—

4 per cent. (1959)	102	0	
4 per cent. (1964-65)	102	0	

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 25th April	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 4th July	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th May	5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 24th June	5 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	21,83,183	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	6,85,631
Sundries ...	29,556	.....

ASSETS—

Government Securities ...	16 56,805	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	32,735
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	9,22,255	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	8,43,480	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	39,163
Bullion ...	.....	66,825
Balance with other Banks...	.....	1,89,156
Sundries ...	90,563	.....
Cash ...	.....	16,83,976

council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last 60 lakhs was offered, of which amount 35 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. and 24·90 lakhs in Transfers at 1s. 4 1/16d. tenderers at these rates receiving 16 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 70·80 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 60 lakhs.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week.	45,906	9,904	+ 36,002
Receipts from 1st October to 4th July.	2,893,569	2,478,901	+ 414,668
Shipments for the week,			
Europe	27,505	22,522	+ 4,983
China			
Japan	11,758	195	+ 11,563
Coast Ports			
Total ...	39,263	22,717	+ 16,546
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 4th July.			
Europe	1,057,113	847,014	+ 210,099
China	40,680	20,913	+ 19,767
Japan	565,764	353,813	+ 211,951
Coast Ports ...	57,057	22,914	+ 34,143
Total ...	1,720,614	1,244,654	+ 475,960
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe... ...	27,182	10,612	+ 16,570
China			
Japan	1,744	5,418	— 3,674
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 15th June 1907 —16,945 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 20th April, 1907—16,526 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	3,288	354,231	438,359
Central India ...	2,291	127,659	141,898
Barsee and Nugger ...	4,447	242,732	146,278
Berars...	562	463,866	493,478
Central Provinces ...	672	308,209	355,721
Total Oomras...	11,263	1,499,747	1,575,733
Dhollera	12,975	311,533	186,514
Broach	448	277,871	209,366
Compta and Dharwar.	5,484	153,279	81,106
Westerns	121	13,032	23,185
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	2,348	500,718	307,385
Bengals, Rajputana...	5,619	99,952	41,314
Sind	...	14,225	30,417
Persian	85	2,559	1,964
American	29	19,048	16,662
Egyptian	...	1,252	1,466
Other Sorts	472	1,353	3,789
Totals...	33,815	2,893,569	2,478,901

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market continues to be worked by manipulators. The Agricultural Bureau Report for the month of June was issued a day earlier than was expected and speculators at once took advantage of the opportunity to jump prices to the highest point reached this year since the 1st September 1906. The advance, however, was not long lived and the market now appears to be wavering as manipulators have not been able to manufacture further reports of unfavourable weather.

Opinions as expressed in numerous private telegrams are divided as to whether the Bureau has truthfully reported the present condition of the crop. However, it is certain that the weather in America is the ruling factor and may yet give cause for further rise although prices are at a dangerous level.

We give below our usual weekly comparative statement of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegram received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL—4th.	Last week.		This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	7·12	...	7·30	... +18
Futures, July-Aug.	6·96	...	6·89	... +23
Do. Oct.-Nov.	6·38	...	6·61	... +23
NEW YORK—3rd.				
Spot ...	13·00	...	13·50	... +50
Futures, July...	11·53	„	12·30	... +77
Do. Dec...	11·40	...	12·14	... +74
NEW ORLEANS—3rd.				
Spot ...	12 3/4	...	13 1/8	... +3/8
Futures, Aug. ...	12·60	...	13·21	... +61
Do. Oct...	12·31	...	12·47	... +16

Our market has scarcely moved in response to the enormous fluctuations experienced in the Home markets.

Shippers report no enquiry from Europe and Japan which is not to be wondered at, considering the heavy shipments that have already been made.

In the Bazar speculative buyers have been nervous and cautious distrusting the sensational telegrams that have been coming to hand daily during the week. On the other hand, sellers have been watching the delay in the spread of the monsoon over the northern part of India and hesitate to sell new crop.

Ready cotton has been neglected and the business done during the week has been on a small scale.

The local mills have been poor buyers but now as the Bank's rate has been lowered to four per cent., we may see them operating more freely.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	272	Ready.
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti ...	238	„
Fine „ Damangaum Pulgaon.	210	„
Fine „ Khangaum Akola ...	206/7	„
Fine „ Amraoti...	206	„
Fine „ Muttis...	190/1	„
F. G. „ Khandeish...	195	„
Fine „ Bengals ...	187	„
Good Westerns ...	249	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	233/4	„

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	259/60	March 08
Fine „ ...	„	275/6	„
„ „ Nagpur Kampti...	„	236	Jany. 08
„ „ Damangaum Poolgaum, ...	„	229	„
Fine „ Khangaum, Akola	„	221	„
„ „ Bengals ...	„	202	„
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	„	201/2	„
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	„	185/6	„

Liverpool Openers—

Opening Tone	Flat.		
Estimated Sales	5,000	bales	
Total Imports	11,000	„	

Future Delivery prices :—

July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·89	6·79	6·72	6·63	6·59
unchgd.	unchgd.	+01	unchgd.	unchgd.
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	
6·57	6·56	6·56	6·57	
unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.	

FREIGHTS.

Owners remain firm, but there is not much enquiry for Steamers from Bombay.

The s. s. "Madagascar" has been fixed for Genoa and for Marseilles, July-August, and another charter is said to have been effected at terms not transpired.

Rates for July for all parts are 16s. to 16s. 6d. and for August 15s. to 15s. 6d. For forward business there is no enquiry.

From Karachi the s. s. "Nitlesdale" is reported fixed at 15s. 6d. July and the s. s. "Ettrickdale" has obtained 16s. for 2 P. P.

A little business is passing for July-August at 16s. and but little further tonnage will be required. For forward business 15s. to 15s. 6d. is quoted.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending Thursday :—

Wheat	36,480 cwts.
Linseed	30,514 „
Rapeseed...	24,452 „
Gingellyseed	655 „
Poppyseed	13,902 „
Groundnuts	99 „
Castorseed	30,562 „
Rice	58,127 „
Myrabollams	1,873 „
Cottonseed	40,090 „
Mowaseed	12,597 „
Gram	22,887 „
Joowar	2,817 „
Maize	nil

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The market has been dull and declining during the week owing to home advices being easier and because holders are very anxious to part with their stocks. September Suttas have also declined and the tendency is still to lower figures. We quote.

Ready	Rs.	7 13	0 B T
September... ...	Rs.	8 7	0 R T
April-May... ...	„	7 15	0 R T New crop.

RAPESEED.—The market has been very quiet. Exporters, having completed their previous engagements, are now out of the market. Stocks are larger than last year and holders are anxious to clear out, but, cannot find buyers without reducing prices. We quote.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	8 13	0 B T
Yellow Gujarat	„	9 6	0 B T

GINNELLY SEED.—There is no business passing in new crop. Operators are awaiting the news of a good, distribution of rains, in the growing districts, before doing anything.

POPPYSEED—The market has been very quiet and there has been hardly any enquiry. We quote.

Ready	Rs.	10 3	0 B. T.
Forward	„	10 7	0 R. T.

CASTORSEED—The market has been very quiet with hardly any business passing. We quote

Ready	Rs.	37	8 0

COTTONSEED—The market has ruled quiet during the week. There is a good undertone and exporters are enquiring for new crop deliveries, but so far no important business has been done. The quotations are nominal.

Ready	Rs.	20	8

MOWRASEED :—The market has remained steady We quote for July September Rs. 7-0-0.

WHEAT :—Although there was very little enquiry prices have remained firm September and April. May Suttas are a little dearer. We quote

White Delhi ...	Rs.	5 2	0 July
„ „	Rs.	5 6	6 Aug.-Sept
„ „	„	5 2	6 April-May
„ Karachi	„	4 15	0 July

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet without any demand from up-country dealers. Prices may improve if the off take does not improve during the current month. The absence of rain in Gujarat and Central India causes anxiety and induces dealers to look on.

GREY GOODS.—The market is dull. Owing to continued absence if demand from up country and as yet insufficient rainfall there are visible signs of nervousness among dealers and, on the part of some, anxiety to clear holdings even at a sacrifice notwithstanding the abnormal rise in prices.

PRINT AND DYED GOODS.—No improvement has taken place so far in Prints and Dyed Goods, and the absence of rain in the consuming districts acts as a check on the demand. The Home Market is still rising in sympathy with the boom in cotton. This makes fresh placements here more difficult than ever.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—No change. There is some small inquiry at low rates, but no business has been done. The Home market is very firm and advancing.

TURKEY RED PRINT.—This market is dull on account of the absence of demand from upcountry. Although the Home prices are still stiffer, on account of the rise in cotton, there is no inclination on the part of buyers to enter into fresh business.

DHOOTIES.—The demand remains the same. No business is being done on account of the want of rain in the districts. As Home prices are advancing business here is at a standstill.

METALS.

COPPER continues very dull. Notwithstanding small stocks, native holders are anxious to clear and accept whatever rates they can get. The upcountry demand still continues very poor.

YELLOW METAL is also dull with a slow demand and prices are much below Home values.

COALS.

There has been a better enquiry during the past week for Bengal, hastened probably by the news of the B. B. and C. I. Railway being in the market and that large lines of Balliari for next year have been done at Rs. 13/4 per ton, while for the remaining half of this year prices have hardened 4 to 8 annas per ton. We quote as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Cardiff	20 0 0	Per ton.
Davidson's West Hartley ...	17 0 0	„
Yorkshire ... Do. ...	17 0 0	„
Scotch	16 0 0	„
Desherghur	14 12 0	„
Seebpore	14 4 0	„
Lawrie's Desherghur	14 4 0	„
Balliari	13 8 0	„
Shaw's Anthracite	13 4 0	„
Do Standard	13 4 0	„

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Russian Oil, "Rising Sun" brand, in tins,	Rs. 3 12 0	per pair.
„ „ „ „ (loose)	Rs. 3 7 0	per 8 gallons.
Burmah Oil, "Swan" brand, in tins...	Rs. 3 8 0	per pair.
„ „ „ (loose)	Rs. 2 14 0	per 8 gallons.
Russian "Anchor" brand, in cases ...	Rs. 4 8 0	per case.
Sumatra "Silverlight," 150° in cases	„ 5 2 0	per case

SHARES.

The market is steady and prices have improved and further reports of rain from up-country are likely to put up the prices of mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,425 C. D. and Bank of India's to Rs. 59 C, D. In miscellaneous companies Badhan Pile have changed hands at Rs. 125, Bombay Flours at Rs. 97¼ ; Maroks are steady at Rs. 152, Port Cannings after touching Rs. 480 again declined to Rs. 470 and at the close they are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 477½. Treachers are quiet at Rs. 565 X. D. Phillips are unchanged at Rs. 56 X. D. A big lot of Bhaman Kuna Manganese Company, Ld., was placed at between Rs. 20 to Rs. 23 premium per share. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ld., have declined in prices ordinary to Rs. 165 and 6 per cent. preference shares Rs. 126. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 277½ and ordinary shares at Rs. 273½. In Mill companies, the Central Indias have increased to 1980, Connaughts are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 570 ; Currimbhais have advanced to Rs. 1,100 ; Colaba Land and mill shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,055 ; Crescents are quiet at Rs. 107 1/2; centuries are steady at Rs. 1,700 David mill shares after touching Rs. 382 1/2 have closed at Rs. 377 1/2; Empress have improved to Rs. 465; Imperial Cotton are in demand at Rs. 240; James Greaves have gradually improved to Rs. 500; Jamsheds to Rs. 180; Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 755 ; Luxmi Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 1,380 ; Maneckji Petit's have been fluctuating between Rs. 3,200 and Rs. 3,140 and they have closed at Rs. 3,170. Transactions in Morarji Goculdas Mill are reported at Rs. 2,750 ; Sassoon Cotton Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 910; Swadeshies have advanced to Rs. 1,425; Standards to Rs. 1210; Textiles are steady at Rs. 1,240. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys are unchanged at Rs. 445 ; Ahmedabad-Prantej have been placed at Rs. 565. Press shares are all steady and have more or less improved in prices. Mofussils are steady at Rs. 627 1/2; New Berars at Rs. 560; Indian Cotton are quiet at Rs. 148 3/4 ; Bombay Cotton have improved to Rs. 132 1/2. The rest are unchanged.

KOLAR GOLD MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

The following are the further Kolar Gold Field returns for last month :—

Oregaum—10,246 tons of ore crushed yielded 4,773 ozs of gold and 8,330 tons of slimes and tailings cyanided 783 ozs. making a total yield of 5,556 ozs. compared with 5,583 ozs. for May and 5,632 ozs. for April.

Mysore, (West)—2,221 tons of ore crushed yielded 518 ozs. of gold and 2,304 tons of tailings cyanided 197 ozs. making a total yield of 715 ozs. compared with 724 ozs. for May and 717 ozs. for April.

POISONED WOUNDS.

Itching Skin Disease Caught at Work—Cured by Zam-Buk.

Miss Christina Campbell, of 5, Tennant Street, Renfrew, a bright Scottish lassie of sixteen summers, said to a "paisley Observer" reporter:—

"About the back end of last year I went to learn the polishing trade, and I had not been at it long when my hands broke out into a rash of pimples. I suppose the chemicals had poisoned my skin. The affection spread, and my hands and arms had, for a time, the appearance of rough sandpaper. They were intolerably itchy, and I applied all kinds of ointments and lotions, but these had only the effect of increasing the irritation, without remedying the trouble in the least. After a time the pimples began to discharge and the disorder spread to my face, my lips and nose becoming affected in the same manner. The suppurating pimples developed into sores; I fell sick and could eat nothing, and at last had to keep to my bed. The sores attacked my eyelids, binding them so fast that I could not open my eyes. For four days I was totally blind, and, to add to my suffering, a large boil broke out on my arm. It was then that my mother read about Zam-Buk, and we anointed all the sore parts with the balm. The soothing effect was wonderful, and after one or two applications of Zam-Buk, my eyelids unbound, and I could see again. Then the boil on my arm broke; and from then onward, my improvement was steady and sure. In a few days all the sores, even the big one on my arm healed up, and the unhealthy skin scaled off in a sort of scurf, leaving my skin as smooth and fresh as ever. It is now ten months since I was cured by Zam-Buk, so I may safely say that my recovery is permanent."

Keep Zam-Buk handy for injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk ensures healing by first intention, and should be every home's first-aid. Price Re. 1/-and Rs. 2/4 per box.

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Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 6th July, 1907.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DUCKWORTH—June 11, at Cleeky Hill, Cirencester, the wife of Capt. A. C. Duckworth, of a son.

DISNEY—June 14, at Woolwich, the wife of Capt. J. W. K. Disney R. A. of a daughter.

HILL—June 9, at 86 Addison Road, the wife of Major H. C. de la M. Hill, The Buffs, of twin sons.

NICHOLSON—June 18, at Ringsley, Bexhill-on-Sea, the wife of J. C. Nicholson, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, of a daughter.

PETRIE—June 16, at 359 Holloway Road, N., the wife of Major J. G. Petrie, V. D., F. R. A. S. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FERGUSSON—STRETTELL—June 13, at St. Mark's Church, Surbiton, Arthur Charles Fergusson, Captain Royal Art., son of the late F. J. Fergusson, Barrister-at-Law, of Calcutta, to Emily Madeleine, daughter of W. A. Chauncey Strettell.

KENSINGTON—DAWSON—June 18, at St. John's, Uxbridge, Edgar Claude Kensington, 130th Prince of Wales's Own Beloochies, son of Col. Edgar Kensington, late Royal Art., to Katharine Damer, daughter of the late Richard Dawson.

LYALL—MORAE—June 11, at St. Mary's, Walmer, Kent, Charles Hawthorne Lydall to Edith Harriet Langford, daughter of Col John Graham McRae, late of the Indian Army.

PATERSON—RIGDEN—June 17, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Major Ewing Paterson, D. S. O., Inniskilling Dragoons, to Jessy Rigden, widow of the late W. Rigden.

PLATT—GREEN—June 11, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, John Ernest Hodder, son of John Platt, Esq., D. L., J. P., of 43 Prince's Gate, to Mildred Deborah, daughter of Major-Gen. Sir Henry Rhodes Green, K. C. S. I., C. B.

SANDERS—BRANDON—June 12, at St. Stephen's Church, Ealing, Edward Arthur Sanders, son of Lieut.-Col. E. Sanders, to Ruby Ethel Ruth, daughter of the late Henry Brandon.

DEATHS.

BYTHWAY—June 7, Major Bythway, J. P., of Werborough Llanelly, South Wales, aged 78.

CAVE-BROWNE—June 16, at 20 Beauford Road, Reigate, Edward Raban Cave-Browne, C. S. I., late Accountant-General. India Office, aged 72.

COCKBURN—On June 9th, at Elm House, Guernsey, James Balfour Cockburn, M.D., Brigade Surgen (retired), A. M. D.; Provincial Grand Master of Guernsey and Alderney.

COLOMB—June 16, Emily Anne, wife of the Right Hon. Sir John C. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G.

DOWNES—June 16, at Ferozepore, Lieut. Frederick Arthur Clayton Downes, Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 37.

ENGLAND—June 11, at 45 St. James' Square, Bath, Nancy England, daughter of the late General Sir Richard England, G. C. B., aged 80.

HART—June 12, at Portsmouth, Lieut. Guy Hart, R. N., son of Henry Hart, of Mangalore, India, aged 24.

HOOKING—June 9, at 50 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, Sir Henry Hicks Hocking, aged 64.

STEPHEN—June 14, at Bayham Lodge, Sevenoaks, Kent, Hume Stephen, late of the Public Works Department, Bengal, aged 51.

STEWART—June 11, at Avenue Road, Regent's Park, Lieut.-Col. John Lorne Stewart, of Coll, Argyllshire, late Scots Greys and 18th Hussars, aged 70.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—June 28, at Oak Hill Park, Liverpool, the wife Captain Robert Markham Carter, Indian Medical Service and 36th Jacob's Horse, of a son.

[illegible]—June 28, at Nazira, Assam, wife of J. S. Elliot, of a daughter.

LINTON.—June 9, at Mahur, North Cachar Hills, Assam, the wife of Wilfred Linton, Esq., of a son.

VIVIAN—June, 25 at Murree, the wife of Captain C. A. Vivian of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PHILLIPS—THACKWELL—June. 15 at St. Stephen's Cotacamand, Lionel Phillips Lieutenant, 83rd Wallahjabad Light Infantry, son of Colonel Phillips, Hove, Sussex, to Lillian Maud Charlotte, only daughter of Colonel C. Thackwell, D. S. O., Supply and Transport Corps.

DEATH.

LANGER.—June 29 at Lahore, suddenly of heart disease, R. Langner, age 46 years,

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m High water, 9-14m. 3-39s.; Low water, 3-5m., 2-52s.

Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Matches : Royal Scots' A and B Teams *vs.* Grant Medical College and New High School, respectively.

Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5 45 p.m., Rovers *vs.* Bombay Gymkhana.

St. Mary's Ex-students' Union, Concert, Woodland Hall, Nesbit Road, 9-30 p.m.

Departure of the Lord Bishop of Bombay, per mail steamer.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 10-3m., 9-24s.; Low water, 2-46m., 3-38s.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, July 8.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 10-44m. 10-4s.; Low water, 3-25m., 4-18s.

Tuesday, July 9.—Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3 30 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.,

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by purchasing materials that will

wear twice as long under all conditions, look twice as well after a deal of wear, at half the cost of shoddy cloths that are

only made to sell at an exhorbitant profit.

Remember that materials not composed of Pure Wool throughout look shabby and get thread-bare in no time.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17 ; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 15. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

EUROPE AND THE TURKS.

THE problem of the Balkans is one of the most thorny and at the same time one of the most persistent of those many questions which have during the last fifty years compelled the attention of the Great Powers. Four years ago a general outbreak was expected in Macedonia, and though the insurrection which ensued was not in extent and intensity as serious as some had foretold, things were critical enough to ensure the intervention of the Powers. English influence for the first time, during many years, made itself felt in the settlement which followed and Lord Lansdowne was in fact the only European statesman who saw what ought to be done and was prepared to do it. He proposed joint European control of Macedonia through a Christian Governor, the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan to be retained. Some such a scheme, or the later one (1905) of a Commission representing the Powers, would probably have been carried out despite the unwillingness of Russia, had not the Russo-Japanese War come to divert the attention of diplomacy further East. In Lord Lansdowne's words, "The Commission would be given administrative and executive powers, and would, in the first instance, be instructed to frame without delay schemes for the effective control of the administration of finance and justice." As it was, only a partial settlement was arrived at—an arrangement by which European supervision, without executive *control*, was introduced into misgoverned and turbulent Macedonia. This experiment, which is still continuing, has been a failure and Macedonia is so far from enjoying peace and equity that the inauguration of some bolder experiment cannot much longer be delayed. The wrongs of the Macedonians continue to exercise the minds of philanthropists and public men, and there exists in England an influential Balkan Committee pledged to exert all its energies in the direction of Macedonian reform. In regarding the furtherance of Macedonian reform as a paramount duty of the English people, the Committee takes its stand upon the fact that "grave responsibilities were incurred by Great Britain in 1878 at the Treaty of Berlin, when she secured the restoration of Macedonia to the rule of the Turk. Had it not been for English action in 1878, the whole of the area of massacre and outrage in 1903 would have been part of a free and prosperous Balkan State." The Committee rightly insist that for reforms to be effective they must provide for the transference of executive control from the hands of the Sultan to those of European officials, and further express their belief, which we regard as well-founded, "that unless some such reform is very speedily carried out, bloodshed and anarchy in Macedonia will find their climax in a war, which may possibly lead to a European conflagration, and certainly affords a prospect to avert which a most determined effort should be made on the part of all lovers of peace." The Chairman of the Executive branch of this Committee, Mr. Noel Buxton, late M. P., has, as the result of much study and six journeys in the Balkans, published a small volume entitled "Europe and the Turks" (Murray), wherein is to found a very handy resumé of the facts upon which to form a judgment of the Macedonian problem in its present phase.

A preliminary chapter in Mr. Buxton's book lightly sketches the humours and difficulties of travel in the Balkans and introduces us to a land of picturesque mediæval colouring of thronging monasteries, daring brigands and brutal tragedies. This strange area of mixed races and violent passions is, historically as pictorially, the most fascinating in Europe. Here stood the old Byzantine Empire, the Cradle of Christian Government and for eleven hundred years the bulwark of civilisation against the barbarism of Asia. But Greeks, Servians, Bulgarians and Slavs, by their intestine feuds, laid Constantinople a prey before the advancing hordes of Islam, and one by one, the free States of the Balkans were subdued by the mighty armaments of the Ottoman Turks. Under the blighting tyranny of the Turk the East of Europe, which, six centuries ago, was leading the world in civilisation, sank into a condition rasembling that of the West of Europe in the Dark Ages of early mediævalism. From this slough of despond it should have been the task of the stronger Powers in the 19th century to extricate the enslaved nations. But the people of Servia, Montenegro, Bulgeria, Roumania and Greece, seizing the opportunity afforded by the growing weakness of the Porte, with few exceptions, won their freedom by their own courage, while the Powers, paralysed by the "balance of power" fetish, were striving to prop up the enfeebled Turk from jealousy of Russia. This attempt to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire in which movement England was the leader, cannot be said to have met with even a minimum of success. The Turkish territory in Europe has shrunk to a semblance of its former self, and England's policy in the Crimean War and at the Congress of Berlin in 1878 only alienated Russia and retarded developments which were bound to come. Such a development is the liberation of Macedonia, which should, like the other Balkan States, have regained her freedom in 1878, had not Great Britain, bent on pursuing her traditional policy, insisted on modifying the Treaty made between Russia and the conquered Turks at San Stefano in that year. Macedonia, whose liberation was provided for by this Treaty, was by British intervention relegated to the tender mercies of the Turks. Hence the continuance of the Balkan problem up to the present moment and the clear responsibility of Great Britain to atone for her error of thirty years ago.

It is needless to expatiate in this place on the evils of the Turkish regime where Christians are concerned. The Turks in Macedonia are a mere governing caste, and governing castes can only be tolerated where their administration is good, and better than any other practical alternative. But the Turkish rule is inefficient, corrupt, unjust and cruel The Turk governs his Mahomedan subjects badly enough, and the Albanians, for instance, would be quite justified in separating themselves from the Ottoman Empire ; but the grievances of Christians are worse, because equal treatment of infidels before the law is opposed to the fundamental tenets of Islam. Hence the vanity of any extorted promises of reform. Injustice, murder and anarchy are likely to remain in the Balkans until the Turk, who is nothing less than an interloper without the justification of capacity, is made to retire from the territories which he has seized and spoiled. Some of the richest lands of Europe, once the granary of Rome, lie idle for want of the simplest elements of common-sense administration—of roads, of safety, or of regular taxation." "Where the Turkish hoof treads the grass never grows." The account to be found in the book before us of the Turkish sins of government and of the unthinkable atrocities still committed in the Balkans, is sufficient to give the lie to all who regard the members of the Balkan Committee as so many faddists. They are genuine workers for a good cause who seek to overcome the *vis inertiæ* of Europe and to show that the policy of partial supervision inaugurated in 1904 has not sufficed to cure the disease. Effective control by the European Powers is necessary at once and the ultimate fate of Macedonia can be settled in good time. The Macedonians are not a homogeneous race and the country is alike claimed on different grounds by Greek, Serb and Bulgarian. But to hand it over to any one of these peoples would not make for peace ; it should rather, when its ultimate destiny is settled, be given an identity of its own, on the mode of the Swiss cantonal system. Mixed races are not necessarily unfit for autonomy—witness Hungary, Austria and Switzerland—and language is no difficulty, seeing that all Macedonians are polyglot. Some of the other free Balkan peoples are mixed too, and the fact remains "that in no single case has Turkish authority been removed without an immediate cessation of bloodshed and a growth of civilisation which, in view of the past, is in some ways more amazing than that of Japan. It should then not be impossible to provide a future for Macedonia, and those who are versed in recent Turkish history will realise that the imposition of the scheme on the Sultan will not be a task of insuperable difficulty, provided the Powers are at one. The effect of strained relations between Great Britain and Turkey may, as events showed last year, always be felt adversely by ourselves in Egypt, but when England is acting as one of a group of powers in forcing something unpleasant on the Turk, no such lengthy resistance or unwelcome resultants are to be expected. All that England must do to redeem her error of 1878 is to take the lead, and the partial success which attended Lord Lansdowne's efforts indicate that such a lead would, if persisted in, eventuate in a satisfactory settlement of the problem.

MINING ROYALTIES. THE indirect taxes on industries of which the public rarely hears are many, but few exceed in magnitude the tax on mining in the shape of royalties which, in England alone, represents a yearly sum of something over thirteen millions. The Royal Commission on Mining Royalties estimated them to be, on an average, about five pence three farthings per ton on coal and about nine pence per ton on iron ore. That was in 1889. The price of coal (iron one has always been much higher) is now about one-third higher and as royalties are usually based on a sliding scale it is safe to say that those on coal are now about eight pence. But the Commissioners acknowledged that their calculations were based upon meagre information and it is not hard to find the various fees paid which, in 1899, totalled considerably more than six pence and now total quite a shilling—the figure on which the calculation of thirteen millions is based. There is less difficulty in this country, but in England the question of royalties is very pressing, for in some degree it acts as a drag on the industry. The royalties stipulated for usually take the form of rent per acre and per seam leased, surface ground rent for pit-head plant, royalty per ton of output, underground and surface way-leaves for conveyance under, through, or over ground not included in the lease, water-leaves for drainage purposes, and air-leaves for ventilators. And sometimes there is a lease fee in addition. As much as £20,000 has been demanded for the lease of a mine. Where a royalty on output is charged, the "dead" rent may vary from £2 to £5 per acre. This means that rent is paid over and over again, in some cases, for coal which cannot be got out of the mine before the lease is up. In some cases there is a royalty rent, or a rent merging into a royalty, of anything up to £100 per acre, but even in these cases the landlord usually stipulates for a tonnage royalty if in any year the output exceeds a specific quantity. These rents are payable, as a general rule, over the whole lease period even if the mine proves so faulty as to be unworkable. In Germany mining royalties are fixed by the State at two per cent. on the profits, and no objections of the owners of the surface is permitted to stop the working of the minerals. In Belgium the rate is one half per cent. higher than in Germany, and in France the rate is double that of Belgium. In England there is a very different state of affairs. The lease expires and with it the landlord comes into a position to dictate his own terms. The tenant has his stock and plant in order and asks for a renewal, but he has to submit to the landlord's terms and if he does not accept these terms the plant, machinery and buildings lapse to the landlord, as has happened on many occasions. The Continental method is far more favourable to the mining company. All mineral rights are claimed by the State and nearly all royalties are based on a system of profit. Thus, while the English mining company has to pay his royalty of one shilling, regardless of the value he is receiving, German companies pay only on profits shown and pay nothing if no profits are made, and in any event only pay about one half-penny for each ton which yields a profit of two shillings. The British system is the result of an ancient land system continued to the present day, and a change—without ignoring the undoubted rights of the present landholders who have their most valuable possessions in mineral rights—might prove advantageous to many British industries.

IN CHANDERNAGORE. AN admirable example has been set by France in preventing Bengali agitators from Calcutta founding newspapers in the little French province of Chandernagore. The glories of this little French-Hindu suburban town have departed, but it would doubtless be as convenient a spot from which to pour forth seditious literature throughout Bengal as could well be imagined—that is, providing France likes to wink at it, so long as nothing was said about French rule. Under such circumstances Chandernagore might in truth have been a God-send to the Babus, who could have indulged their invective against the Government and the Feringhis to their heart's content, and yet have made the Postal service the means of disseminating their ranting statements throughout India. But thanks to the *Entente Cordiale*, France does not intend to play into the hands of the enemies of England, and, as the *Times'* Paris correspondent is reported by Reuter to have stated, in any further trouble that may occur in Eastern Bengal the French and British Governments will cordially co-operate in suppressing it. Under less happy circumstances Chandernagore might have become to the Bengali Babus what Flushing is to bookmakers on the English turf,—a happy hunting ground where their nefarious business may be pursued with impunity.

A NOTABLE ROYAL BIRTHDAY. TO-DAY Princess Victoria, the younger daughter of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, enters her fortieth year. Only three other daughters of English monarchs have arrived at this age to find themselves unmarried during the last three hundred years—Princess Amelie, daughter of King George II, and Princesses Augusta and Sophia, daughters of George III. Princess Victoria is the handsomest of the King's children, but her delicate health and retiring disposition have made her little known to the general public, and, in many ways she resembles her elder sister, the Princess Royal (Duchess of Fife) who years ago won for herself the nickname of "Her Royal Shyness." Princess Victoria loves the country, and is devoted to all out-of-door pursuits ; she is an ardent cyclist and a good fisherwoman ; and has been able to indulge her tastes to the full during her numerous visits to Scotland. She is also an excellent amateur photographer and is very proud of her collection of beautiful views—all taken by herself—of the many interesting places she has visited. All the King's subjects will cordially wish Princess Victoria "many happy returns of the day."

JUSTICE CHITTY will deliver Judgment in the Police vs. Press case, of Calcutta, on Monday next.

THE homeward bound Anchor Line s.s. *Scindia* arrived at Suez on the 4th instant.

IT has been definitely decided, we understand, not to remove the Presidency College from Calcutta.

THE German East Africa Line s. s. *Reichstag* left Zanzibar for Bombay yesterday, *via* the Seychelles.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. *Africa* left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is due here about the 20th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *Moldavia*, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left Suez at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *Oriental*, with the homeward mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday.

THE first meeting of the Simla Improvement Committee was held on Thursday, when preliminary arrangements were made.

LAST week's statistics show that the plague in India continues to decrease. The number of deaths from it dropped to 8,000.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer *Arabia* were :—The Hon. Mr. Justice Boddam, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Miller, Brig.-General J. Brunker, and the Hon. A. W. Cruickshank.

A UNIQUE scene was witnessed on at the High Court of Calcutta when Mr. Jackson, Barrister-at-Law, was garlanded as he came out on the verandah after successfully arguing a case before Justices Mitter and Caspersz, on behalf of one Ramlal Guru, a Panda (procurer of pilgrims) of Puri, who was convicted and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THERE was launched on the 11th June, from the yard of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, at Barrow, a screw Survey steamer, built to the order of the Indian Government. She was named "Investigator" by Miss Burls, daughter of the Director-General of Stores at the India Office. The new steamer is 204ft. long, 33ft. in breadth moulded, and of 1,180 tons displacement. Her speed will be 13 knots and indicated horse-power 1,500. She was built from the designs of the late Sir Edward Reed.

THE following Resolution was passed at a meeting of the South Mysore Planters' Association, held at Saklaspur on the 13th June :—"That in view of the great development of the mineral resources of this Province and the fact that the haulage of these minerals would put an entirely new and favourable complexion on the dividend-yielding capacity of the proposed Arsikere-Mangalore extension, forming as it would the most direct route to the coast, this Association considers that it is an opportune time to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the advisability of the early construction of this most important line which has already been surveyed at considerable cost."

AN interesting feature of the Madras Volunteer Guards Jubilee Parade was the presence of a veteran Volunteer, Staff-Sergeant Goolamier, who was enrolled on the 2nd July, 1857, and is probably the oldest active Volunteer in the world. Sergeant Goolamier, who is 67 years of age, but quite hale and hearty, resides at Waltair, but he comes to Madras on special occasions in connection with his Regiment. During H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's recent visit to India Sergeant Goolamier was summoned to Madras at the express wish of His Royal Highness, who heartily congratulated him on his long and faithful service. To-day a Jubilee photograph of Sergeant Goolamier has been taken at the express wish and expense of the Officers, who desire to have a memento of the gallant old veteran.

THE *Hindu Patriot* says : "An anecdote concerning Lala Lajpat Rai relates that when searched he was found wearing a 'long Swadeshi coat which covered various garments of English make, whilst into the texture of his personal belongings—sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc., which were sent for his use on the road to Mandalay,—the name, 'Robinson and Cleaver' was woven.' The fact is those who profess a good deal, do not care to be true to the principles they profess. Accordingly, among the extremists and boycotters are to be found more than among others whom the former hate and avoid, and even among anti-Swadeshites, buying foreign goods as a rule. A very damning proof of the utter hollowness of the pretensions, of the extremists and boycotters is that all their organs are printed on imported paper."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord Curzon and Mr. Morley.

THE CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 21.

THE announcement of the Government's resolution with reference to the House of Lords has apparently woke up the Opposition who are displaying extraordinary energy and some success,—as witness Lord Robert Cecil's joke at the expense of the Prime Minister—though it is surely a little premature to talk of turning the Ministry out of power as some of the more ardent spirits are doing. It is true that the breach between the Nationalists and the Ministerialists has widened and is widening every day but the rank and file of the Liberal Party are still faithful to their leaders and while this continues the Government are perfectly safe. A straw shows which way the wind blows. On Tuesday evening one of the Unionist members from the North of Ireland sought permission to bring in that hardy annual, the Bill authorising the appointment of a Commission to inquire as to the need for the inspection of monastic and conventual institutions. Last year when a similar application was made the Nationalists and the Liberals were good friends ; the Bill was rejected by an enormous majority. Notwithstanding a fervent appeal to the Liberals not to give permission for the Bill to be brought in, the motion was adopted by 125 to 121 ; some Liberals voted with the majority and others abstained. This aroused the indignation of the Nationalists who bawled across the floor of the House such observations as the following :—"This shall be known in Jarrow" "That puts an end to the 'Liberal Alliance,' and there's sixteen more years of Tory rule for you." The subscribers to the Irish Funds are, it is clear from this outburst, and still more from the result of yesterday's meeting of the "National Directory" of the United Irish League, to have a good run for their money. One of the numerous resolutions adopted calls on the Irish people to give a preference to Irish manufactured goods and urges the party leaders to make the support of home industries the leading plank in the National platform. On one point the "National Directory" as the Unionist papers unfeelingly point out are with the Liberals, and that is with regard to the House of Lords. In characteristic language the Directory promises while holding themselves independent of all British parties to help in subordinating the hereditary Chamber to the will of the people, and views "with great satisfaction the policy of Mr. Balfour in identifying the maintenance of the House of Lords with the maintenance of its twin sister in iniquity, the Union, to whose pollution many members of the House of Lords owe their peerages, and look forward with confidence to the speedy doom of both institutions, which have brought such untold suffering and oppression on our country."

LORD CURZON AND MR. MORLEY.

In the form of a letter, two columns in length, Lord Curzon sends to the *Times* the comments on Mr. Morley's Budget speech that he would have offered from the benches of Parliament had he a seat in "either House." He commences by dealing with the speech attributed to the Amir and made by him on his return to Kabul after his recent successful visit to India. Lord Curzon gives a flat denial to the Amir's statement (as reported) that he would not attend the Delhi Durbar owing to the form of invitation that was sent to him. He was, it appears, not invited. Lord Curzon writes :—"Acting under the authority of the late Government, who themselves saw and approved the various invitations, I first invited the Amir to visit me in India as soon as he could find leisure in February 1902. The Amir replied accepting the invitation on behalf of himself or one of his brothers at an unnamed date. A little later, in June 1902, I was authorized to renew the invitation for the month of October. His Highness "—note that Lord Curzon does not call the Afghan potentate 'his Majesty'"—did not honour me with any reply until that date was long passed But finally, in the course of December 1902, his answer arrived again accepting the invitation. Before that date, however, a further invitation had been issued to him not to attend the Durbar himself —for in view of the absence of any response to the earlier invitation this would clearly have been improper—but to depute a representative to be present at Delhi on his behalf. This invitation he accepted at the last moment. He himself never came, though offered more than one subsequent opportunity of carrying out his expressed intention." Here perhaps it would have been better if Lord Curzon had stopped. It surely does not do much good for the ex-Viceroy to follow up this proper explanation with sarcasms like the following :—"I rejoice most cordially that he is in a pleasant frame of mind and I hope that it may be of long and lasting duration." Nor is it, some might think, altogether wise for a man in Lord Curzon's position to refer to the increased number of guns given to the Amir, to his being "conceded" a style and address never before admitted ; and to the large sum of money we spent upon his "pleasure trip," although no doubt it must strike Lord Curzon as strange that the amount falls little short of that expended upon the Delhi Durbar "at which," his Lordship proudly reminds us, "one hundred Princes attended to celebrate the Coronation of the Sovereign." "I do not say that the Government are wrong in any one of these particulars," Lord Curzon goes on to say, but apparently he thinks they are at any rate, 'so far as conceding to him "a style and address never before admitted." Otherwise, why does his Lordship go out of his way to style the Amir "his Highness" and not "his Majesty"? As to Lord Curzon's general review of the proposals adumbrated by Mr. Morley in his speech, it suffers, as he admits, from being based on an unsubstantial foundation. We shall all hear with pleasure what Lord Curzon has to say about Mr. Morley's plans, but we should prefer to wait until his Lordship has those plans before him. But what he says about centralisation is distinctly interesting and worthy of Mr. Morley's careful attention. He quotes with approval Sir Henry Jotton's statement in the Budget debate that "the Local Governments are all petty despotisms," and adds that they lead insensibly to become narrow, rigid and rather soulless. He ventures to say that all the best Governors and Lieutenant-Governors welcome the advice, the authority and even the supervision of the Supreme Government, when this is exercised with knowledge and consideration, while to the humbler official community and the entire non-official world the existence of the Government of India and its head as a superior authority and final Court of Appeal is a guarantee of justice the value of which is incalculable." I have heard a whisper that Lord Curzon is, or at any rate was a few years ago, of Palmerston's opinion that the Secretary of State's Council is unnecessary, and there is an unmistakable spice of malice in his remark that he has known the most vital questions of Indian policy to be discussed and decided in London without the India Council having "any knowledge" of what was passing. Moreover, it is neither kind nor, as I am informed, accurate to say that his reduction of the output of official printed matter in India would have been carried further if the India Office had not "insisted upon the retention of several reports with which we were willing to dispense." Mr. Morley, it will be remembered, said that Lord Minto did enter into a haven of serenity and peace when he became Viceroy. If Mr. Morley by this remark meant the circumstances which "compelled" Lord Curzon to resign, the latter has nothing to say, but if the Minister referred to the condition of the country at large his Lordship says he cannot accept its justice. Mr. Morley has not explained what he did mean ; indeed, he has not taken any public notice whatever of Lord Curzon's letter and, as a week has elapsed since it was published, it looks as if he were not going to do so. I may add that the *Times* also has made no editorial comment on the late Viceroy's effusion.

TUESDAY'S SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Far be it from me to justify the conduct of Sir Howard Vincent in making the remark which caused so much commotion in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening and for which he received a stinging rebuke both from the Speaker and Mr. Morley, but it must be pointed out that the Hon. Member's observation was not heard expressly by those sitting quite close to him, and it might very well have been ignored by those who did hear it. But it was too much to expect that the Nationalists would not allow such an opportunity for making mischief to pass by. Their horror at such a thing being said in the House of Commons was of course put on ; since their quarrel with the Liberals over the abortive Council Bill they are almost their old selves again and before many weeks are past we may yet hear of the legislative chamber urging with cheers for Lala Rajpat Rai and Ajit Singh as in the past it has resounded with applause for the enemies of England. Sir Howard Vincent when called to account for his reprehensible speech exclaimed : "They listen to a private conversation," and he does not seem to have withdrawn the accusation though he was called upon by them to do so. The incident occurred in the midst of a more than ordinarily stiff cross-examination to which Mr. Morley was subjected by the usual hecklers—Sir Henry Cotton Mr. Mackarness, Mr. O'Grady *et hoc genus omne*. Sir Lepel Griffen, as an old member of the service of which Sir Henry Cotton was formerly a member, sends a dignified protest to the *Times* against the latter's persistent attempts to obstruct and prejudice the wholesome action of the Indian Government at a critical time. Sir Lepel says :—"The sham heroics of the Irish Nationalists are discounted by the necessity under which they lie of defending in India the sedition which they encourage in Ireland. It is a different thing altogether when a man who has held high office in India joins the ranks of those who endeavour to weaken the hands of authority and encourage the teaching of disloyalty. The service of Sir Henry Cotton has been in Bengal, and he may be ignorant of the character of the warlike races of the Punjab among whom my service has been chiefly spent." At any rate Sir L. Griffin says he can affirm that the unrestrained teaching of sedition has long been in the Punjab a grave and increasing danger to our rule, and it should be prosecuted and combated by every means at the disposal of the Government. Sir H. Cotton not content with worrying Mr. Morley in Parliament attacks him in the Press. As an example, I refer to his letter in the *Times* headed "Mr. Morley : Now and then." Sir Henry recalls a speech of Mr. Morley with reference to the "detention of a certain Mr. Cartwright" in Cape Town during the Boer War, and makes the comment which might be expected from him.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

I sent you last week the names of the many past and present Bombay Civilians who attended the above function on the 13th inst. As I mentioned there were two guests—Lord George Hamilton and General Sir John Gordon. It devolved upon the former to propose the toast of the Indian Civil Service and, in the course of his speech, he referred to the present situation in India, warmly eulogising the firm attitude towards sedition-mongers of Mr. John Morley. Lord George's eulogy of the Indian Civil Service was, if anything, a little overdone, but a little exaggeration is pardonable on such an occasion. His references to Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller were couched in terms of the highest praise and evoked a storm of applause. Indeed, this was the incident of the evening. The Chairman (Sir Philip Hutchins) replied to the toast and proposed the health of Sir John Gordon who made an excellent little speech in returning thanks. The Addiscombe Dinner was being held the same evening under the presidency of Lord Roberts and a pleasing interchange of compliments occurred. Sir Philip Hutchins telegraphed to Lord Roberts as follows :—The members of the Indian Civil Service dining together this year, which is the 50th anniversary of the Indian Mutiny, send cordial greetings and affectionate regards to Lord Roberts, and those other members of the sister service who were trained at the Hon. Company's College at Addiscombe. Without their gallant conduct and devotion on that and other critical occasions, where would the I.C.S. be? Lord Roberts replied :—"We soldiers who were trained at the Hon. East India Company's College at Addiscombe send our best thanks to the members of the Indian Civil Service, dining together at the Hotel Cecil, for their kind and appreciative message. It has given us Addiscombe men the keenest pleasure to be greeted by such a distinguished company ; but, while thanking the members of the Indian Civil Service for their recognition of the value of the work done by the Army in India at the time of the Mutiny, we call to mind that 50 years ago civil and military worked hand-in-hand for the honour of their country, and many a civilian proved what a good soldier he would have made had his lot been cast with the Army instead of in the Civil Service. We soldiers are well aware that the fact of India being held by a comparatively small number of British troops is mainly due to the time-honoured traditions of the Indian Civil Service, to the upright performance of their difficult task by its members, and to the confidence they have inspired among the natives of India as to the justice of our rule.

AN AMBASSADOR'S SLIP.

The American Ambassador (Mr. Whitelaw Reid) in opening on its third and last day the fete held at the Mansion House on behalf of the Lord Mayor's Cripples Fund said that when the Chief Magistrate of the greatest, richest and most populous City in the world merely asked for £60,000 for such an object, he might well adopt the famous phrase attributed to a great East India merchant in another century and say that when he reflected upon his opportunities he was amazed at his own moderation. To be a great East India merchant is unquestionably a thing to be proud of. I do not know, however, what Lord Curzon will say to his hero, the victor of Plassey and the founder of the British Empire in India, being described in these days as a great East India merchant. The "famous phrase" was used by Clive before a committee chosen to enquire into the affairs of India, such a committee as Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Henry Cotton and other wiseacres want appointed now. Macaulay describing the scene says :—"Clive was subjected to the most unsparing examination and cross-examination and afterwards bitterly complained that he, the Baron of Plassey, had been treated like a sheep-stealer." There are some malignants of our own time who would probably enjoy seeing Lord Curzon, Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller and Sir Denzil Ibbotson treated in the same manner. The historian proceeds :—"The boldness and ingenuousness of his replies would alone suffice to show how alien from his nature were the frauds to which, in the course of his Eastern negotiations he had sometimes descended. He avowed the acts which he had employed to deceive Omichand, and resolutely said that he was not ashamed of them and in the same circumstances he would again act in the same manner. . . . . He described in vivid language the situation in which his victory had placed him ; great princes dependent on his pleasure ; an opulent city afraid of being given up to plunder ; wealthy bankers bidding against each other for his smiles ; vaults piled with gold and jewels thrown open to him alone. 'By God, Mr. Chairman,' he exclaimed, 'at this moment I stand astonished at my own moderation.'" *A propos* Lord Curzon has not yet published a second list of the subscriptions to the proposed Clive Memorial or rather memorials. I am afraid people are not tumbling over each other in their eagerness to present the ex-Viceroy with cheques for his project.

POLYGLOT CLUB.

The annual dinner of this Club took place on Monday evening at the Holborn Restaurant and in the unavoidable absence of the President, a German, the chair was taken by Dr. John Pollen. There was a large attendance and practically all the civilised races of the world were represented. How cosmopolitan was the gathering may be inferred from the fact that speeches were made in no fewer than eight different languages, including Esperanto. After the toast of King Edward and Queen Alexandria had been drunk with enthusiasm the Chairman proposed the health of all the other sovereigns and heads of administration. The toast of the evening "Success to the Club" was given by Mr. Wesolliski, well-known in connection with the Association of Foreign Correspondents in London, and the Honorary Secretary Mr. George Young replied. The toast of "the Ladies was submitted in a humourous speech by Mr. F. H. Skrine, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, and Mrs. Hills Carter replied effectively in French. The Chairman proposed "The Guests," the toast being replied to by the Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce and Senor Pena, one of the Attaches of the Spanish Embassy.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Where two or three Anglo-Indians are gathered together their talk turns on the decision of His Majesty's Government to introduce an Indian element into the Secretary of State's Council. If Mr. Morley were to invite the Aga Khan to join the Council and if His Highness could see his way to accept the position, the appointment would, in the opinion of many, be a very good one.

LORD CURZON AND PARLIAMENT.

INVITED TO STAND FOR SOUTHPORT.

Health Possibly Interferes.

ASSISTANCE PROMISED TO THE PARTY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 5.

When invited to contest his old constituency of Southport, Lancashire, at the next election, Lord Curzon in reply said he regretted that his inability to promise owing to the uncertain state of his health, but he would do his utmost to assist in recapturing the seat.

THE CENSURE MOTION.

Debate Deferred.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The debate on Mr. Lyttelton's vote of censure has been deferred until the 14th instant.

SIR H. MACLEAN'S CAPTURE.

Treatment in Captivity.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The British Legation at Tangier is doing all that is possible to release Sir H. MacLean.

The Sultan's representative at Tangier is assisting heartily.

The British Legation has received a letter from Sir H. MacLean, stating that he is being well and kindly treated.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

British Proposals Again Discussed.

JAPANESE AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

LONDON, JULY 5.

A Sub-Committee of the Hague Conference has discussed the British proposal with regard to the prohibition of unmoored submarine mines or mines liable to drift. The British delegates accepted a Japanese amendment sanctioning the use of drifting mines equipped with apparatus rendering them inocuous within a very brief period after they are set adrift.

TRANSVAAL IMMIGRATION.

Curious Terms of New Bill.

EUROPEAN LANGUAGE OR YIDDISH NECESSARY.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Transvaal Government has introduced an Immigration Bill excluding all immigrants, who are unable to write a European language, or Yiddish, —or who are likely, through poverty, to become a burden on the State.

NEW SERVICE RIFLE BULLET.

Great Improvements.

HIGHER VELOCITY, LOWER TRAJECTORY.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that experiments by Army musketry experts have evolved a new Service Rifle bullet. It is identical with the present one except that it has an elongated point. The muzzle velocity of the new bullet is four hundred feet per second higher, and the trajectory at a thousand yards, twenty degrees lower than the old bullet. It will be used at Bisley next week.

GARIBALDI CENTENARY.

Royal Recognition.

LONDON, JULY 5.

On the occasion of the Garibaldi centenary, King Victor Emmanuel has signed amnesties for political offences and *lese majeste*.

LADY MINTO'S RETURN.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Lady Minto has left for India.

Mr. Morley and Viscount Middleton bade her farewell.

THE JARROW BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The bye-election in the Jarrow division of Durham, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Sir Charles Mark Palmer has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Curran (Labour) 4,698 votes.
Mr. Rose-Innes (Conservative) 3,930 votes.
Mr. Hughes (Liberal) 3,474 votes.
Mr. O'Hanlon (Nationalist) 2,124 votes.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Compares Well with Other Powers.

LONDON, JULY 5.

In the House of Lords, Lord Tweedmouth replying to Lord Cawdor, declared that in speed, armament, and armour, British ships showed well against those of any other country.

He desired to keep nothing back, but there were matters which, it was undesirable, should be announced. He warmly defended the Lords of Admiralty.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Cruisers Go to the Pacific for Practice Only.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 5.

Mr. Metcalf, United States Secretary for the Navy, in an interview, stated that "eighteen battleships were going to the Pacific for a a winter cruise.

"There was no significance in the fact and the cruise was planned for practice."

Mr. Metcalf said he hoped that the newspapers would drop the talk of Japanese troubles. He knew of no reason why Japan and America should not be on the most friendly terms.

THE INCOME-TAX CONCESSION.

Sir H. Seymour King's Proposition.

LONDON, JULY 5.

It was Sir Henry Seymour King who proposed that pensions should be classed as earned income and so be exempted from the higher rate of Income-tax.

THE NEW PEER'S TITLE.

Sir S. Montagu to be Lord Swaythling.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Sir Samuel Montagu will take the title of Lord Swaythling.

TUTICORIN BOMB OUTRAGE CASE.

Objection Against Approver's Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

At the preliminary magisterial enquiry into the Tuticorin bomb outrage case which was heard at Tinnevelly, the week before last, Mr. Gopalaswamy Iyengar, Deputy Magistrate, twenty-four witnesses, including Mr. Dunlop, Chief Medical Officer and Port Surgeon, Tuticorin, were examined.

Mr. Narayanaswamy Iyer, Vakil, for the first accused took objection to the admission as evidence of the approver's statement. A statement made by an approver was only his confession and not an approver's testimony, therefore it ought not be admitted as evidence against the other accused. The prosecution contended that the District Magistrate had tendered a free pardon which is on record. The Deputy Magistrate called on the defence to produce any ruling in support of their objection.

The further hearing of the case has been adjourned to 17th instant.

BOGUS CALCUTTA PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

Manager Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

The Calcutta Provident Institution cases at Rajahmundry have closed. The Manager Bose has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000.

The Judgment on the cases of the proprietors, Mitter and Sen, has been reserved until the 8th instant by the Joint Magistrate Mr. Braidwood.

RECENT CHILKULGUDIUM MURDER.

Sentence of Death Commuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 5.

The sentence of death passed on Sher Khan, the accused in the Chilkulgudium murder case, by the Residency Sessions Court Judge, has been commuted by the Governor-General to one of transportation for life.

It will be remembered that the prisoner killed one and severely wounded another of his fellow-servants with a Bhil axe and a Gurkha knife.

ORDNANCE FACTORY ACCOUNTS.

Experts from Home for Re-organizing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Two civilian experts are being sent out to India from the War Office to reorganise the system of keeping the Ordnance Factory Accounts in this country upon the lines which have been found to work well at Home.

MR. F. NOEL PATON'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 5.

The following is the tour programme of Mr. F. Noel Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, who left Calcutta on the 3rd inst.

Benares 4th, 5th and 6th inst; Cawnpore 8th, 9th and 10th; Delhi 11th, 12th and 13th; Amritsar 14th, 15th and 16th; Lahore 17th instant.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

Mortality Decreasing.

LAHORE, JULY 5.

The ravages of cholera in Kashmir show a marked decline for the week ended July 1st. The cases having fallen from 1,140 to 840 and deaths from 869 to 723. This improvement has extended to all the affected towns. Kaljam and Anantragh, however, still show a mortality running into three figures. In Srinagar the disease has not yet disappeared, 4 fresh cases and 2 deaths having occurred since November 1906. Cholera cases in Kashmir number 16,675 and deaths 9,705.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POST OFFICES.

Programme of Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

The Director General of Post Offices will leave Simla on tour on the 20th instant, and will proceed to Bombay, stopping at Indore and Nasik on the way. Thence he goes on to Bangalore, where he makes a stay of four days, during which time he will visit the Kolar Gold Fields.

The next halt will be at Ootacamund, where he remains for ten days.

Mr. Stewart Wilson will return by way of Jubbulpore and Allahabad, arriving at Simla on the 31st of August.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Newspaper Comment.

HARM DONE FROM HOME.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 5.

The *Daily Chronicle*, commenting on the unrest in India, emphasized the responsibility of those who carp and nag at the action of the Indian Government and Mr. Morley, and the danger that the persistence of a small knot of men will be misinterpreted in India as an expression of British public opinion.

ANOTHER COLLEGE SQUARE MEETING.

To Meet Leakat Hoosein's Expenses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

A well-attended public meeting was held last evening in College Square. Hem Chandra Sen sang a national song and was followed by members of the anti-partition procession party who sang a national song in chorus.

Surendra Nath Haldar then proposed in Bengali that a committee be formed to collect subscriptions to meet the expenses of the case against Leakat Hosain, and in doing so he eulogised the services of the Moulvi in the Swadeshi cause. Norendra Nath Set, Vakeel, seconded the proposition which was carried amidst acclamations.

A strong committee was formed to give effect to this resolution.

The meeting was also addressed by Bepin Chunder Pal and others.

PROSECUTION OF "JUGANTUR."

Editor Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

There was a sequel to-day to the searching of premises at Champatella, First Lane, where the *Jugantar* is published, which took place on Monday, in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of Police. A warrant was made out yesterday for the arrest of the Editor Bhupendra Nath Dutt, and a man was apprehended this morning at the Office of his paper. He is being prosecuted for sedition under Section 124 A. Indian Penal Code.

NAWAB SALIMULLA AND AGITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The *Empire* says, a printed document bearing the name "Khoja Salimulla Nawab of Dacca," repudiates on the Nawab's behalf the suggestion that he has favoured the recent violence in East Bengal.

THE LAHORE RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 5.

To-day the evidence of only three witnesses was recorded, as cross-examination was dragged out to a considerable extent. Chet Ram, accused, who was handcuffed for abusing Court Inspector, apologized for his behaviour and has withdrawn. What he said was, he promised never to insult a police officer again and the Magistrate has ordered handcuffs to be removed.

Amir Alum, in course of evidence, stated that when the mob was in the Mission Library they threw books outside saying at the same time "Christian read them, rub them in the mud" and added sarcastically "Jai isa massi" (cheers.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Lieut. Chapman, 74th Company, R. G. A., is appointed to 26th Mountain Battery.

Capt. Brancker, 45th Battery, R. F. A., is transferred to the 52nd Battery, R. F. A.

Major Vallancey, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division, acts as Assistant Adjutant General of that Division *vice* Colonel Bromfield vacated.

Major Walpole, Royal Engineer, reverts to the Home Establishment in December next.

General Sir A. Hunter, Commanding Southern Army, is granted 3 1/2 months' combined leave.

Brevet Major Baumgartner, East Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st class, at Chakrata.

Lieut. Barker, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkhas, has been appointed an Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police.

Major Muspratt Williams, Chief Inspector of Explosives leaves Calcutta on a tour on July 8th, visiting Madras, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore, and returning to Calcutta on 6th August.

ANNUAL COLD WEATHER RELIEFS.

Probable Dates of Departure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

The following are the probable dates of departure of the Corps named below, in the Annual Reliefs next cold weather.

1st Somersets—Cawnpore to Poona, on 14th December.

1st Cameronians—Chakrata to Cawnpore, on 5th and 6th December.

6th Cavalry—Lucknow to Bannu, on 10th October.

17th Cavalry—Bannu to Fyzabad, on 2nd January.

2nd Lancers—Fyzabad to Multan, on 19th December.

4th Cavalry—Allahabad to Bareilly, on 3rd February.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, JULY 3.

UNUSED STAMPS.

The Government has ordered that all applications for refund of the value of unused stamps should be made within six months after purchase. Hitherto no period was fixed, which caused much inconvenience.

THE HIGH COURT.

It is said that a requisition has been submitted for the appointment of one or more additional Judges on the Bench of H. H. the Nizam's High Court, on account of the increase in work and the consequent delay in the disposal of cases. These matters will shortly be placed before the Government and His Highness for consideration. The feeling is that if any addition is made, the services of an experienced European Judge or Barrister should be entertained, and that in addition to his usual duties, he should be entrusted with all the work connected with the extraordinary jurisdiction of the High Court (in which Europeans are mostly interested), and that he should be made a Justice of the Peace in His Highness' Dominions. There will no doubt be some objection in certain quarters to the introduction of a European Judge, but as the Government of India will always insist that Justices of the Peace in Hyderabad shall be Europeans, such an arrangement would not only regulate the course of working, but would also improve its quality; and instead of this particular Justice of the Peace being one who would be entirely out of the control of His Highness' Government, or absolutely ignorant of law and procedure, he would be a lawyer in the service of the Government.

(Other telegrams will be found on page 7.)

THE POONA SEASON.

Military and Sporting Matters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 4.

The revised Pension Rules for the Native Army have now reached Poona in India Army Orders, and no time has been lost in bringing them into use, as they take effect from June 1st. They are admirable in every way, and Lord Kitchener is much to be congratulated upon effecting a much needed reform. In the case of ordinary pensions, the length of minimum qualifying service has been reduced from 21 to 18 years for N. C. O's. and Men, and Naiks and higher ranks can qualify for higher rates of pension by additional years of service, and the higher in rank a man gets, the more years he can put in towards increase of pension. The reason is that a sepoy is regarded as having finished his efficient service and as being worn out, probably, after 18 years, while the case of a man who is promoted to be an N.C.O or Native officer, his duties, including guards, are less physically wearing, and he is able to carry on the duties of his rank efficiently for a longer time: the rates of pension vary from Rs. 4 per mensem after 18 years' service for a sepoy or sowar to a maximum of Rs. 50 p. m. after 32 years for a Subadar or Risaldar in a carefully graduated scale. The special pensions are an old rule revived and provide that a man who has completed 15 years' service and who has not qualified for an ordinary pension can receive a pension slightly smaller than an ordinary pension, on being discharged "on account of physical or mental unfitness, attributable to causes beyond his control, and not to malingering or indulgence in drink or drugs."

These changes will prove a great boon to the C. O. of many a native regiment, for under the old rules there were constantly occurring cases where men became unfit for further service, while still a year or two short of their qualifying service for pension: and having done many years of good service and given the best years of their life to the army it would have been a very great hardship for these men to have been discharged without a pension, and consequently they were allowed to stay on to complete 21 years, to the detriment of the regiment. This will no longer be the case and the army generally will profit, as well as the individual soldier.

I hear that several officers feel very aggrieved with the official responsible for sending out the invitations for the State Banquet last Friday, for in several instances a mistake was made and the wrong officer invited, and I heard of one officer, entitled to an invitation from his official position, who was altogether omitted: and this is not as it should be.

The Gymkhana played the Islam C. C. (a local Mahomedan Club) last Saturday, and though not at full strength had much the best of the game, which eventually ended in a draw. Winning the toss for the Gymkhana, Hinde took first knock, and runs were put on rapidly against weak bowling, and the innings was declared closed when six wickets had fallen. Comyn 51 not out, Lucas 30, and Hinde 29, all played well; and Cramp as usual wasted no time in running up 52. When Islam went in, they seemed already to have given up all idea of winning, though there was just an outside chance, and with the exception of Yusuf Beg, a Naik in the 114th Mahrattas, who shaped extremely well for his 38 and played sound cricket, they remained strictly on the defensive, and did not attack the bowling at all: they lost 5 wickets for 92 and with an hour to go, it looked as if the Gymkhana should win easily: however the remaining batsmen proved difficult to dislodge and several just managed to run into double figures, though some were distinctly lucky; and the last man just managed to survive the over and a half left for play when he went in before time was called. Hinde 4, Crump 3, and Austrucher 2, shared the wickets, and the former had hard luck several times in catches not quite coming to hands. The Poona fielding was again good, but Mangin was not so useful as Curtis behind the wickets, and missed two chances which were given by the later batsmen, and which may, likely enough, have made the difference between a win and a draw.

Satara came down and played the Gymkhana on Monday and Tuesday. They said they had good batting and weak bowling and so it proved. Rutter won the toss for Poona and decided to take first knock: and the batting order must have been a question of some difficulty to decide, for the team that took the field was the strongest that we can muster at present, and with the exception of Greig, all the names might have been drawn from a hat to decide the order of going in. The wicket was hard and good, and after two wickets had fallen cheaply, Greig and Hinde got together, and runs came very fast, 100 being put on in the first hour, and the partnership, which realised 210, did not last more than an hour and three-quarters, all told: both gave possible but very difficult chances in the slips, and Greig gave one easy one to Arthur which was not accepted. With these exceptions the batting was excellent. With so good a start the others went in for hitting, made a few runs quickly and got out and Rutter found himself in a position to declare with the score at 350 for seven wickets, the innings having lasted just over three hours, so that the average pace of run-getting was over 100 an hour, which is fast for any ground. Todd, who took three wickets was the best bowler on the Satara side, and Campbell and Fellowes divided the other four wickets that fell.

On Satara going in to bat, Anstruther appeared very difficult to play and got all three wickets that fell on Monday afternoon; bowling up the hill towards the Gymkhana building and against the wind, he was making the ball a good deal from leg, and was also breaking the same way. Plumer and Denton eventually carried the score up to 90 for 3 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day: but the former was badly missed at extra cover by Lucas, who appeared to make no attempt to bring off the catch, directly after he went in: and also made several scratchy strokes through the slips. He appeared to be out of practice and was not in the same form as two years ago when he played for the Presidency. The rate of scoring shows that the bowling was good as only 90 runs were made in about an hour and a half.

On resuming on Tuesday, Plumer and Denton put on another 50 runs before being separated, Deshmukh played a good innings for 47 and there were three other useful scores between 30 and 40, Arthur taking an hour and a half to make 39 not out, and the innings eventually closed for 344, when rain stopped further play. But the rate of run-getting was very slow the whole time, due doubtless, partly if not wholly, to the good bowling and fielding on the Poona side, for whom Curtis was especially noticeable for his smart work behind the sticks. Carnegy also brought off a particularly good catch at point; the ground fielding was very smart and the catching good, though one easy one was missed and there was a difficult chance to third man not taken advantage of. The bowling though good was disappointing, as a large score was put up by Satara, but the wicket was plumb, and when the Poona wicket is at its best it is as easy as it is possible to find a wicket anywhere, and a batsman need only be able to play forward with a straight bat to be able to stay in and make runs: Greig was the most successful bowler taking four wickets, with Anstruther who took the first three on Monday and got one more the next day, Hinde got two and Crump one.

Hinde, who is a Gunner at Kirkee is about the best all round man in Poona on present form, as he has got runs every innings, and got them well, and also bowled well; he is also a good field, and should be a certainty for the Presidency team later on.

The Scratch Polo Tournament, started in the hot weather was finished yesterday at Kirkee, as the Poona Ground is still being given a rest, and the final ended, as I anticipated last week, in an easy victory for the Lilies; the weather looked threatening in the afternoon and the last two chukkers were played in rain, which later settled into a steady downpour, and made the ball difficult to see, as it got muddy and black. The first two chukkers were fast and Lilies had matters all their own way, scoring four goals, two in each, all from Bremner's stick. The first came from a good bit of combined play, and then Bremner got into the ball well in the Lilies' half of the ground and after a good run scored; the third came from a scrimmage in front of goal, and towards the end of the second chukker Cole in hitting out from behind, put the ball in front of his own goal and Bremner had no difficulty in scoring. Up to this time the ball was seldom out of the Roses' territory, but in the second half of the game, the Lilies eased up and things became more even; the third chukker was blank, each side having their share of the game in turn, and Roses very nearly scored once at the bottom end,—Lucas just meeting the ball as it was about to cross the line, and sending it out of danger. The last chukker was very sticky, the Lilies seeming content with what they had already done. Shortly after the chukker opened, Bremner got well away by himself when Hildebrand's pony slipped and fell in turning and the game was stopped. Fortunately neither he nor his pony were injured, and when the pony had been caught the game proceeded. From the throw in, Bremner got away, but was given offside, and Lilies had to hit off from the middle of their own goal, where a scrimmage ensued from which Barker put the ball through the posts, but the goal was disallowed for off-side. The Roses soon managed to work back again and after some sticky play near the back line, following a free hit against Lilies for crossing, Barker scored their only goal of the match, and shortly after this the bell went for time, the Lilies winning by four goals to one.

For the winners, Bremner played splendidly and he was by a long way the best player on the ground; he scored all four goals for his side and did not miss a chance; on his present form he is the best player in Poona, and though he does not hit far, he is extremely accurate. Lucas, at back, was very safe and combined very well with Bremner. For the losers, Hildebrand was the best, —though I have seen him play better lately—and did a lot of hard work, but he suffered from want of adequate support from the rest of the side, and Cole at back being several times at fault; Barker worked very hard as No. I, but found Lucas rather difficult to mark.

It was a pity that the tournament was delayed so long, chiefly on account of weather, as several substitutes had to be found: for the Lilies, Queripel played instead of Orr-Paterson, and Roses had Thompson *vice* Cassim Shah, and Cole, in the final, instead of Marshall. It was found that the new seven-and-a-half-minute chukker, all in, is longer than the old five-minute chukker, deducting halts, and the ponies were more distressed after a chukker than used to be the case under the old rules.

Teams:—Lilies—Cane, Queripel, Bremner and Lucas (back).

Roses:—Barker, Thompson, Hildebrand, and Cole (back).

Umpires.—Moir and Forbes.

Four teams from Poona intend at present entering for the Junior Tournament next month—the 26th Cavalry, R. F. A., Mounted Infantry, and R. E.,—and they are now starting to practise together. As far as can be seen at present the R. E. are the best, with Leslie and Bremner, but they are all weak and do not appear to be up to the level of winners in previous years, and it is likely that the Cup will go to a team from outside, but it is still early yet, and I expect the next month will bring about a considerable improvement.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds held last week, Lieut-General G. Richardson, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., was elected President, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., Hon. Secretary and Colonel G. H. Bull, I. M. S., Master for the ensuing season. It is hoped that there will a good year's sport, 24½ couple of new hounds having been imported from England, one dying on the voyage out. The opening of the season was this morning, a bye day being held, hounds meeting at H. H. the Aga Khan's bungalow, and I hear that Colonel Bull had the hounds out last Sunday in the direction of Kirkee, only a few people turning up as it was not generally known.

To-day Poona are playing Kirkee at cricket, and although this may appear to be a one-sided match, such is by no means always the case; and two years ago Kirkee won two matches most decisively. This year they have the services of some of the best Gymkhana bowlers, in Crump, Hinde, Anstruther, and Ling, and some good batting; while Poona have an extremely strong batting side, including Greig and Rutter, but are likely to prove wanting in bowling and I should not be at all surprised to see Kirkee win again, as their bowling is likely to turn the scale in their favour on a wicket that has been damaged by the heavy rain last night.

An American tennis tournament for mixed doubles starts to-day at the Gymkhana and I hope to be able to tell you the result next week.

Yesterday afternoon Poona played Satara at Association Football on the ground of the Connaught Rangers at Ghorpuri. The Poona side was not quite the strongest available, as several good players found themselves unable to turn out. Satara scored 3 goals in the first half, and Poona 2, and the former added one more in the second half, the final scores being: Satara 4, and Poona 2. The sides were:—

Satara—Fellowes (goal); Jones and Arthur, (back); Sterndale-Bennett, Bourke and Denton (hales); Plumer, Leith-Ross, Campbell, Proctor Sims and Chanter (forwards). Poona:—Smith (goal); Lowman and Bell (backs); Bremner, Mangin, and Hamilton (halves); Allardyce, Goff, Hinde, Healy, Griffin (forwards).

Another Kirkee Race meeting has been fixed for July 18th and 20th, and the prospectus has already been issued. If we only get as good sport as last time, it should be a great success and the fact that Major Leslie and Capt McSwiney are Joint Hon. Secretaries for the meeting ensures that everything possible will be done.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The "Edward VII." Scandal.

BUILDERS SEVERELY REPRIMANDED.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS BY GERMAN MAIL.)

COLOMBO, JULY 5.

London, June 24.—The Public Accounts Committee, animadverted strongly on the conduct of Ayrstine Forandry Company for concealing the defect in "Edward VII." battleship rudder which was caused during the electric welding and for discharging the employe who divulged the defect. The Company has become bankrupt owing to loss in Admiralty orders.

Tennis in England.

Wilding the New Zealand Champion, won the Queen's Club Tennis Championship beating Ritchie by three sets to love. In the other events, Wilding and Brookes won from Eaves and E. L. Doherty. Mrs. Chambers and Brookes defeated Miss Eastlake Smith and R. L. Doherty.

Socialist Attack on French Government.

Jaures, the French Socialist, in the paper *Humanite* appeals from the Labour Federation to the proletariat with a heading "Government of Assassins" and eulogises the mutiny of 600 infantry at Agde and predicts the collapse of the whole Bourgeois exploiters of vinegrowers.

Lords' Reform Committee.

A Committee is considering the Lords' reform. Lord Rosebery, the Chairman, has ordered the complete set of official papers relating to previous attempts at reform.

Potato Blight in Ireland.

The Roscommon police carry the latest magazine rifle, as the potato blight is appearing widely in Ireland.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Next Meeting's Business.

The following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 20th July, at 11 noon:—

I.—Questions asked by Honourable Members.
II.—Papers to be presented to the Council.
III.—Bills and orders of the day.
IV.—A Bill further to amend the Bombay Vaccination Act, 1877, the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and to amend the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act, 1904.—*First Reading.*

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of Messages remaining Undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Kamptee, Saba Pamb 12th Regiment B Coy.; Chandausi, Sakerlal Trikamlal; Manmad, Mosses Hazel Penker Nababchi Wakhar; Poona, Rama Sanila Med Club; Ajmer, Abdul Hamid Pydhonie, Bhindi Bazar; Rewa R.M. Mathurdas; Delhi, Mohammudayab Sadakar Mobolla Nooruan, Saharhotmuk.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King unveiled, on Saturday, an equestrian statue of the late Duke of Cambridge in Whitehall, and received the delegates of the International Red Cross Conference, which had ended that day. On Sunday, the King inspected at Buckingham Palace some 1,700 men of the Corps of Commissionaires. At Wellington College, on Monday, the King opened a new hall and unveiled a war memorial. Their Majesties drove from Windsor to Ascot for the races on Tuesday. —The Queen opened in the Mansion-house, on the 13th a fete for the Crippled Children's Fund.—Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, distributed prizes at the Albert-hall, on the 14th, to pupils of the Girls' Public Day School Trust.

Cricket.—Last week Lancashire beat Surrey by 76, Notts beat Sussex by nine wickets, Worcestershire beat Gloucestershire by eight wickets. The matches between Middlesex and Yorkshire, Hampshire and the South African and Oxford University and the Gentlemen of England had to be left unfinished. This week Middlesex beat Kent by 10 wicket, Surrey beat Cambridge University by eight wickets, the South Africans beat Warwickshire by 276 runs, Northamptonshire beat Hampshire by 33, Sussex beat Yorkshire by 65. Notts drew with Essex, and Lancashire with Worcestershire.

Ecclesiastical.—The Bishop of London spoke on Sunday at a great open-air service in Finsbury-park, and was the object of a "No Popery" demonstration.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided last week at the annual meeting of the Mission to the Assyrian Christians.

Law.—The High Court has granted the Great Eastern Railway's claim to limit their liability for the wreck of the Berlin to £25,541.—A decree "nisi" for divorce has been granted against Mr. Reckitt, ex-M. P.—In another case the co-respondent has been condemned to pay £2,500 damages.

London Fares.—An agreement between the District, Metropolitan, Central London, and Tube Railway Companies involves an increase of fares.

Mr. Balfour presided, on the 13th, at a demonstration in the Queen's hall against the Irish policy of the Government.

Mr. Chamberlain returned to Birmingham on the 13th, but has since come to London.

Naval and Military.—By an explosion of gasoline in submarine C. 8 at Portsmouth, the Lieutenant commanding received fatal injuries.—Torpedo-boat No. 99 while carrying out a steam trial between Plymouth and Torbay on Wednesday, sank in consequence of the breaking of her stern shaft. Her crew were rescued.

Parliament.—The 17th and 18th, the Territorial Forces Bill was again discussed. Mr. Haldane announced a concession in regard to the Militia. The Bill was read a third time on the 19th by 286 to 63.—On the 18th, angry scenes were caused by a suggestion from Sir H. Vincent, speaking to himself, that Lajpat Rai should be shot, and by the introduction with Liberal support of a Bill authorizing an inquiry as to the need for the inspection of monastic and conventual institutions. The resolution which the Prime Minister will move on June 24 declares that the power of the Lords to alter or reject Bills passed by the Commons should be so restricted by law that within the limits of a single Parliament the final decision of the Commons shall prevail.

Pictures, chiefly by British artists, sold on Friday at Christie's, realized £32,222. A portrait by Sir H. Raeburn sold for 6,600 guineas, and a landscape by Gainsborough for 5,700 guineas.

Sir W. J. Collins, M.P., has been elected Vice-Chancellor of London University for the year 1907-8.

Theatres.—Sir F. Burnand's farce, Mrs. Ponderbury's Past, has been revived at the Vaudeville; and there is new melodrama at the Lyceum.

The Prime Minister laid the corner-stone of a new gymnasium at the Leys School, Cambridge, on the 13th, and was presented with the freedom of the Glasgow Incorporation of Weavers at 10, Downing-street on Wednesday.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Premier and Sir W. Lyne arrived at Perth, W. A., on Wednesday, and Mr. Deakin gave an interesting account of his impressions in England. The hospitality extended to the Colonial delegates had been right royal. He spoke warmly of the ability and statesmanship of the representatives of other Colonies. As to the British parties, the Colonial delegates were indebted to both, and bound to neither. He criticized the privacy of the Conference, but remarked that the delegates has turned to public gatherings, and had met with a gratifying response. The Premier of New Zealand has been entertained in Melbourne on his way home.—The Victorian Government offers to guarantee the whole sum required by the mail syndicate.

Canada.—The value of manufactures produced last year was dols. 715,035,965, compared with dols. 481,053,375 in 1901.—Prince Fushimi has passed through the prairie provinces.

South Africa.—In the Transvaal Assembly last week General Botha announced that the Chinese would be sent home on the expiration of their contracts. Measures were being taken for the recruiting of native labour. On Monday Sir G. Farrar moved a resolution condemning General Botha's policy and foreshadowed the ruin of the mining industry.—Acts of violence by strikers on the Rand are increasing.—The Cape Premier has expressed himself firmly against the sale of liquor in the native territories.

West Indies.—Protests are being made against the threatened withdrawal of this country from the Sugar Convention.—A sharp earthquake occurred on the 13th at Port Royal, Jamaica. Buildings were overthrown, and soldiers who rushed for the open were injured.

THE UNITED STATES.

Idaho Murder Trial.—At the Steunenberg murder trial the cross-examination of Orchard has been concluded and corroborative evidence is being given.

Japanese Immigration, though not of the labouring class, is increasing.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The newly-elected Austrian Reichsrath was opened on Wednesday by the Emperor, who laid stress on the new responsibilities imposed on all citizens by the enjoyment of the franchise. He foreshadowed a long series of measures, and especially urged the need of a settlement of the language question and for a satisfactory adjustment of the relations with Hungary. He closed with an impressive appeal for internal concord and peace.—The Hungarian Chamber has passed a Bill giving landlords and farmers extraordinary powers over labourers and their families.

China.—Chu Hung-chi, President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and holder of other high posts, has been deprived of all his offices and exiled to his native province. The Imperial Commissioner who signed the Mackay Treaty of 1902 has been appointed his successor.

France.—In the Chamber, on Monday, the Foreign Minister read the Franco-Japanese treaty, and said its main principle was respect for the integrity of China.—As to the wine crisis, the disaffected provinces are practically in revolt. The Government is taking energetic measures to enforce the law. Strong military forces have been sent into the south. The Mayor of Narbonne and three of the six members of the Committee of Argeliers were arrested early on Wednesday and conveyed under escort to Montpellier. M. Marcelin Albert, the ring-leader, and the three other members are believed to have escaped. The Government Bill against wine frauds is still under discussion. The complementary tax per 100 kilos on sugar has been fixed at £1 12s.—The King and Queen of Denmark were warmly welcomed in Paris last week.

Germany.—The Lord Mayor of London has been visiting Berlin.—The yacht race from Dover to Heligoland for the German Emperor's Cup was won by the Clara, owned by Herr von Guilleaume, of Cologne.—Over 40 officers have been expelled from a military riding school because of their gambling habits.

Japan.—The attempt to make party capital out of the San Francisco affair has proved fruitless.

Russia.—In the Duma last Friday M. Stolypin demanded the exclusion of practically all the Social Democratic members, and immediate authorisation for the arrest of 16 of them. The Duma decided to refer the Premier's demands to a committee.—The Tsar on Sunday signed a Ukase dissolving the Duma and fixing new elections for September 14. A new electoral law is promulgated—in direct defiance of the Constitution —putting four-fifths of the electorate within the control of the landowners. All the 55 Social Democrat members of the late Duma have been arrested.—Mutinies, said to be serious, have occurred in two regiments near Kieff.

The Hague Conference was opened on Saturday. Nearly 50 nations are represented. M. Nelidoff (Russia) was elected President. The detail work will be apportioned among four special committees.

Mediterranean Agreements.—Agreements between Great Britain and Spain and France and Spain have been signed for the maintenance of the *status quo* in that part of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic which affects the freedom of intercourse of the contracting Powers with their respective possessions.

Obituary.—Major-General G. Salis Schwabe, Sir J. D. Ferguson-Davie, Mr. J. H. Stock, ex-M.P., Professor A. S. Herschel, Mr. R. D. Urlin, Mr. W. E. L. Graine, Mr. G. Croal, Mr. (R. T. Pritchett, Mr. W. B. Cassels, Lord G. A Gordon.—*Times.*

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Further Proceedings in the Commons.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

"WHY NOT SHOOT LAJ PAT RAI?"

In the House of Commons on June 18, Mr. Mackarness asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether by the State Prisoners Regulation, 1818, under which Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh have been deported, it is provided that when it may be determined that any person shall be placed under restraint otherwise than in pursuance of some judicial proceeding the grounds of such determination shall from time to time come under revision, and the person affected thereby shall at all times be allowed freely to bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council all circumstances relating to the supposed ground of such determination, or to the manner in which it may be executed; and whether either of the above-named State prisoners have availed themselves of the permission so accorded by the regulation.

Mr. Morley: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative; the answer to the second part, according to the latest information in my possession, is in the negative.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether at the time of their arrest and deportation, or at any other time, Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh made any protests against the treatment to which they were subjected or raised any defence to the charges alleged against them; and, if so, what was the nature of the protest or defence.

Mr. Morley: According to my information the answer is in the negative.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether at the time of the arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, they were informed of the grounds upon which it was thought necessary to arrest and deport them; and, if so, what were those grounds.

Mr. Morley: The persons mentioned knew that they were arrested under the State Prisoners' Regulation, and one of them has since applied for a copy of the order authorising his arrest. He had a copy given him, and he was informed in the terms of the regulation that the reason for his arrest and deportation was to preserve a portion of his Majesty's dominions from internal commotion.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary for India whether, in view of the fact that Lala Lajpat Rai was not connected with the agitation carried on by Ajit Singh and that no specific charge of preaching sedition had been alleged against him, in what particular did the regulations of 1818 apply, giving power to the Indian Government to order the arrest and deportation of Lajpat Rai.

Mr. Morley: It has never been admitted, and is not the case, that there is no connexion between Lajpat Rai and the agitation carried on by Ajit Singh. The regulation of 1818 gives full power to the Government to take action under it whenever reasons of State, including the security of the British dominions from internal commotion, require any person to be placed under personal restraint.

Mr. O'Grady: Am I to understand, then, that there has been a definite charge against Lajpat Rai of causing sedition?

Mr. Morley: I have already said, almost too often, in answer to my hon. friend and to one

THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Statue Unveiled by the King.

In Whitehall on June 15 the King unveiled a statue of the late Duke of Cambridge. The ceremony was witnessed by the Queen from the War Office.

Household troops saluted their Majesties as they drove through the courtyard, and in Whitehall were drawn up detachments of all the regiments of which the Duke was colonel-in-chief—the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Grenadier Guards, Scots Guards, Royal Engs., 2nd (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Middlesex Regt., 3rd King's Royal Rifles, 4th Duke of Cambridge's Militia (Suffolk Regt.), Duke of Cambridge's Hussars (Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry), and the London Rifle Brigade.

Only at the very moment of their Majesties' arrival, as the Horse Guards' clock beat out twelve, did the rain cease and the weather clear. A few minutes later the King left the carriage and walked to the carpeted platform which had been erected before the statue. He and the Duke of Connaught wore field-marshal's uniform. The Prince of Wales was attired as colonel of the Rifle Corps.

The Prince of Wales watched the ceremony with the Queen from the War Office. Princess Christian, the Princess Royal, and the Duchess of Connaught were also among the party.

A brilliant gathering of dignitaries and high officers stood about the King. Among them were Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Christian, the Duke of Argyll, Admiral Sir Adolphus and Col. Augustus FitzGeorge (sons of the late Duke), the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Roberts, the Prime Minister, Mr. Haldane, Lord Portsmouth, Lord Lansdowne, Viscount Midleton, Mr. Arnold-Forster, Lord Derby, Sir F. Stopford (commanding the London District), Col. Shute, Sir Schomberg McDonnell, Col. the Hon. H. C. Legge, Major Ponsonby, Lord Hamilton or Dalzell, Sir Redvers Buller, Sir Thomas Kelly Kenny, Sir Ian Hamilton, Mr. L. V. Harcourt, Sir Edward Ward, Sir John Maxwell, Lord Grenfell, Col. Sir A. Davidson, General Sir A. Williams (equerry to the late Duke), Capt. Wyndham, Sir Laurence Oliphant, General Sir George Higginson, Lord William Seymour, Sir Charles Cust, Sir Godfrey Clerk, Capt Adrian Jones (the sculptor), and the mayor of Westminster.

General Field-Marshal von Hahnke and six officers of the Von Goeben Regt., of which regiment the Duke was honorary colonel were prominent figures.

To the Duke of Connaught, the chairman of the committee responsible for the statue's erection, fell the duty of asking the King to unveil it.

"I have the honour, sir," he said, "to ask you to be gracious enough to unveil this statue of your illustrious and deeply regretted relative, who for nearly forty years was Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and to hand it over to the safe keeping of the City of Westminster."

The King replied:—

"Sir,—I beg to thank you as chairman of the committee formed for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the late Duke of Cambridge, my revered relative. It is enough to say that owing to the appreciation in which he was held, not only by his friends and officers, but by the Army generally, this suitable memorial has been erected to his memory by the officers past and present of the Army, by his personal friends, and also by members of the City companies with which he was connected. The statue which I am about to unveil I have committed to the care of the City of Westminster. I can only say that those who pass by it will remember that the late Duke was the soldiers' friend. For many years he was connected with the Army, and his example in that high position, which he held for nearly half a century, I know, endeared him to all ranks. He had but one motto, and that was to do his duty to his sovereign and his country. I wish to add one word before unveiling the statue, and that is how deeply I appreciate the honour the German Emperor has conferred upon me by sending the distinguished Field-Marshall Von Hahnke, and a deputation of the Von Goeben Regt. to show their appreciation of the late Duke by taking part in to-day's ceremony."

The King then released the Union Jack which had covered the tatue, and the officers and troops stood at salute.

As the unveiling was completed a royal salute was given, and the band played the National Anthem. The German officers then placed at the base of the pedestal two wreaths, one of white flowers from the German Emperor and another of bays from the Von Goeben Regt.

Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A., and Mr. Adrian Jones, who collaborated in designing the memorial were presented to the King, and he in turn presented them to the German field-marshal.

Having inspected the military and visited the War Office, the King left shortly afterwards with the Queen for Buckingham Palace, where they entertained at luncheon the German officers.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON A SUBMARINE.

An inquest was held at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, on June 15, relative to the death of Lieut. Guy Hart, aged twenty-three, which occurred as the result of an explosion on his Majesty's submarine C 8, of which he was commander, at Portsmouth. Staff Surg. A. W. R Livesay, serving on his Majesty's ship "Bonaventure," the depot ship to submarines at Portsmouth, gave evidence of identification. Engineer-room Artificer Osland Jones, serving on board the C 8, stated that he was on board when the accident happened. They were charging the main batteries by means of the petrol engine and the main dynamo, and Lieut. Hart was sitting on his heel on the after-part of the crank casing. The engines had been running about twenty minutes when an explosion occurred. Immediately the ship was enveloped in dense black fumes, and it was impossible to see what had happened, but witness, who was in charge of the engines, stopped them at once. He then heard a groan, and with the chief stoker felt his way along the top of the engine and found Lieut. Hart in the after crank pit. His right leg was jammed between a connecting rod and the cam shaft, and they had to get more help before they could get him out. Asked how the explosion occurred, witness said that he had since formed the opinion that it was an ordinary back-fire which ignited the fumes of the heavy oil in the crank-pit. The original crank-pit casings, made of aluminium, half an inch to five-eighths of an inch thick, were smashed through a broken connecting-rod a fortnight ago, and the temporary covers were of one-inch teak. Witness suggested to Lieut. Hart that the teak covers should be screwed down, but he would not allow witness to secure them. Witness believed that if he had been allowed to secure the covers the explosion would have exhausted itself in the chamber. As it was, the boards blew up and the lieutenant fell with them into the pit. Commander Frank Brandt, commanding his Majesty's ship "Bonaventure," said he agreed with the engine-room artificer in everything except his statement that the explosion was due to the ignition of heavy oil gases. He should have said petrol gases. The Coroner: Are you of opinion that the coverings should have been fixed?—Yes. The Coroner: Then it was an error of judgment in not having them secured?—Undoubtedly. Surg. Hall, of Haslar Hospital, certified that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull. The jury returned a verdict that death was purely accidental. Lieut. Hart was buried at Haslar Cemetery on June 17 with full naval honours. Officers were present from every ship in the harbour, and there was a large number of wreaths.

NEW P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER.

In view of the new mail contract service which begins early next year, the P. & O. Company have contracted with Messrs. Caird and Company, of Greenock, for an express mail steamer for their branch service between Bombay and Aden, which is run in connection with their China and Australia line. This vessel will be a mail and passenger boat with a minimum of cargo space and accommodation for nearly 300 first and second class passengers, whose cabins will be, to a large extention the upper deck, and will possess the most perfect ventilation. The tonnage of the vessel will be 6000 tons, and her engines, of 11,000 h. p., will enable a sea speed to be maintained of 18 or 19 knots. She will therefore be of the type of the Isis and "Osiris," which have carried the mails so successfully between Brindisi and Port Said, but will be nearly four times the size of those steamers.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

WINE GROWERS' WAR.

Regiment Revolts.

MONTPELLIER, June 21.

More fighting occurred yesterday in the south of France. Narbonne, Montpellier, Perpignan, Beziers, and Agde were the chief centres of the disturbance.

The 17th Regiment of the Line mutinied at Agde at midnight on Thursday, and marched with drums and bugles to Beziers. The 81st Regiment was sent to arrest the mutineers, but let them pass after a dramatic meeting. The people rapturously welcomed the mutineers, who were at length induced by the Wine Growers' Committee and by General Bailloud to march back to Agde.

The depression in the wine trade is the cause of this serious trouble over a district some one hundred miles in length and about the same in breadth, embracing the provinces of Herault, the Aude, the Pyrenees Orientales, and to a less extent the Gard. The soil is poor, but fitted for vine culture. The wines are poor in quality, and also extensively adulterated, further containing a large admixture of sugar, the duty on which the Government recently decided to raise.

To the inability to find an adequate market and the inability to face competition was added increased taxation. The people protested by organised demonstrations, and then, by way of forcing the Government to "find a remedy" to relieve the depression, refused to pay taxes and stopped the work of the local government. The riots are following the attempt of the Government to punish the leaders of this "revolt," and to restore the machinery of administration.

CHARGING A BARRICADE.

The riots last evening were far more serious than on the preceding night. Barricades were erected in the streets and the troops were fired upon.

I was prevented by the troops till after midnight from entering the disturbed area. When I passed through the scene of the principal fighting the street was a mass of debris, of demolished barricades, missiles, and accoutrements.

Outside the market hall, which the crowd broke into and sacked for barricading material, the most violent scenes took place. The crowd resolutely stood their ground. The gendarmes refused to attack unless permitted to fire—an order fortunately not given. The infantry eventually carried the barricade at the point of the bayonet, but not before many were wounded on both sides.

The dragoons followed up the infantry, but were thrown into confusion by a volley of revolver shots and forced to retire and reform. It went ill with the troopers who were unarmed. They were beaten by the crowd, their swords were broken and their horses, stripped of harness, were turned loose.

In other parts barricades were erected almost in full view of the troops, who watched impotently until reinforced.

Individual officers and men behaved with great brutality. Innocent wayfarers of both sexes were surprised in the streets by sudden charges, and bayoneted and sabred pitilessly. I witnessed at one o'clock in the morning a totally unjustifiable infantry charge against a defenceless and armless group of people. Many were caught unawares and wounded, and I narrowly escaped similar treatment.

The total number of wounded civilians is unknown. Over a dozen soldiers and two officers were taken to the hospital 100 in all having been injured.

FEELING AGAINST MILITARY.

Intensely bitter feeling is now growing here against the military. In the main square early this afternoon a squadron of dragoons were crossing which caused occupants of the cafes—men, women and girls—to begin shouting violently. The dragoons turned and charged striking right and left with the flat of their sword and finally galloping off. What was a few moments before a peaceful scene was transformed into a vast indignation meeting foreboding ill again for to-night.

I mention this incident merely to demonstrate the growing excitement. More regiments are expected here.

The inhabitants of Perpignan, on hearing of the bloody deeds in Narbonne last night, broke into the Prefecture, sacked it, and finally set it on fire with petroleum. Gendarmes and hussars began to disperse the rioters, and it was with the greatest difficulty that blood was saved. In the fracas a high officials was badly wounded.

As Narbonne is now in a state of siege and utter anarchy prevails, news is difficult to obtain. All strangers are either beaten or forced back into the trains. Troops guard all the approaches, refusing admission to everyone.

Indiscriminate firing went on all last night, and it is evident that the military, as well as the gendarmes lost all control of themselves. The slaughter of yesterday is declared to have been due to sheer madness on both sides. Persons coming from Narbonne have no idea of what is at present actually happening.

The 139 Regiment is guilty of the most deaths, and is everywhere denounced as a body of assassins.

More troops are pouring into luckless Narbonne, where to-night distrubances still continue. A dragoon and two infantry regiments arrived to-day. Three further regiments have reached Montpellier.

The mutinous 12th Regiment has left Perpignan without incident, but intense excitement prevails there. Peasants have torn up the railway track in several places, and the train service is completely interrupted. Masses of troops are holding down the populace here.

MUTINEERS' MARCH.

An eye-witness from Adge gives the following account of the mutiny which occurred there yesterday.

Towards 9 p. m. a body of gendarmes were noticed escorting two soldiers of the 17th Regiment. This was enough to cause an outbreak. Soldiers sprang on the gendarmes, ill-treated them and liberated their comrades. They then rushed to the barracks, seized their arms and forced their way into the powder magazine. The regimental prison was broken open and the inmates freed. In an effort to restrain his men the Colonel was injured.

The 17th Regiment has been quartered at Beziers for thirty years and has now orders for Remirement in the Vosges. It left Beziers without incident last Tuesday.

Practically the whole regiment joined the mutineers, and left Agde with drums and bugles playing. Only the officers and sergeants remained.

At 5 a.m. the mutineers arrived at Villeneuve where they met 81st Regiment with General Lacroisade who dramatically adjured the mutineers to kill him or to return to the garrison. No one replied. The 81st brought their bayonets to the charge whereupon several mutineers fired into the air.

A critical moment ensued. Was it to be battle or not? The 81st decided. They lowered their weapons and the mutineers passed by triumphantly.

Entering Beziers with drums rolling and bugles playing, they marched through the main streets, past the Town Hall, and halted in the chief boulevard. The news of their arrival spread like wildfire through the town, and scenes of the wildest enthusiasm were witnessed. Brothers and fathers and wives embraced the soldiers in deliriousjoy. Many of the mutineers cried, "We are going to Narbonne; there we will defend our brethren with our rifles."

Business at Beziers was at a standstill. All the shops, cafes, and banks were closed. The tricolour was displayed everywhere draped in black, but the frenzy of the moment became consternation as to the result. Delegations of mutineers visited the Prefect, asked for terms, and received the answer that they must submit, enter barracks, and consent to return to Agde. The soldiers refused, agreeing unanimously to remain together.

The situation grew hourly more grave. The mutineers were surrounded by dense crowds. At one o'clock 400 mounted gendarmes approached them, but were received with volleys fired into the air.

Finally the Committee of Argeliers arrived, and succeeded in persuading the mutineers to enter barracks. With band playing, and led by General Lacroisade, they marched off

One infantry and one cavalry regiment from Montpellier are proceeding to Agde, but the peasantry has blown up all the bridges.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

A crowded attendance of members was present in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday afternoon when the postponed debate on the Southern revolt was resumed. The three interpellations made to the Government were:—(1) M. Aldy on the repressive measures undertaken by the Government against the winegrowers; (2) M. E. Brousses on the arrests; (3) M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu on the terrible events which the illegal application of the law had brought about in the South. To these were joined an interpellation of M. C. Benoist on the measures the Government proposed to take after the restoration of order, and another by M. Lafferre on the events of yesterday morning at Beziers.

M. Clemenceau first informed the Chamber of what had taken place. He had received the commissary who had arrested M. Ferroul, the Mayor of Narbonne. People had lain in the road to prevent the carriage passing but the cuirassiers had cleared the road without violence. The number of wounded soldiers on Thursday and on the evening of Wednesday was six officers, nine non-commissioned officers, and forty-seven privates. M. Clemenceau then related the events (as narrated elsewhere) at Montpellier and Perpignan.

With regard to the mutiny of the soldiers of the 17th Regiment at Agde, he had telephoned telling the soldiers to submit to the General and return to Agde, and the Government would take note of their submission.

After a long and heated discussion of the interpellations, a resolution was proposed by M. Theodore Reinach that the Chamber, confident in the Government's securing the observance of law, and hastening the country's return to peace, passes to the order of the day. A second resolution censuring the Government was moved by M. Aldy.

Priority was voted for M. Reinach's resolution by 328 votes to 227.

Finally the resolution was adopted by 327 votes to 223.

SUB-PREFECT A PRISONER.

HELD BY THE MOB AT BEZIERS.

Lodeve June 22.—A crowd of 4,000 peasants gathered round the train bringing the 142nd Infantry to Beziers, which was stopped at Paulham owing to the removal of rails. M. Leuillier, Sub-Prefect of Lodeve, proceeded to the spot, but was stopped and held a prisoner by the peasants, who also kept his carriage.

The Prefect of the Department of Herault is in no way uneasy regarding the position of M. Leuillier, who will receive no ill-treatment from the mob. A body of citizens, however, will attempt to release the Sub-Prefect so that he may return to Lodeve.

Montpellier June 21. Extraordinary precautions were taken this evening. The large cafes are closed, and only the chemists' shops left open. All the streets leading to the Place dela Prefecture and the Palais de Justice are barred by imposing armed forces.

The dragoons made a charge to clear the Place dela Comedie and adjacent streets. The rioters closed up again on the Boulevard Victor Hugo, after breaking the windows of the police bureau. The police succeeded in preventing the place being sacked.

THE REPENTANT SOLDIERS.

BEZIERS, JUNE 21.

General Bailloud this evening telegraphed to the Ministry of War that the mutineers of the 17th Regiment who were shut up in the Bezier's barracks, had given up their cartridges, and that their guns were in the racks.

They will be sent to Agde in the morning.

FUNERAL OF VICTIMS.

NARBONNE, JUNE 21.

The funeral of the victims took place this evening. Long before the hour fixed for the ceremony an enormous crowd gathered before the hospital.

As a pacificatory measure that was appreciated, the Prefect concealed the troops, and not a single soldier or gendarme was to be seen. The ceremony passed off in perfect calm. Four bodies were buried. Behind the coffins and the weeping chief mourners, there was a large gathering of officials and various bodies. Three red flags were dropped in black, and the demonstration was all the more imposing, in as much as wealthy growers and ladies were in the procession side by side with the workers.

At 5-30 the procession arrived at the cemetery, to the strains of Chopin's "Funeral March," and after the discourses the crowd dispersed at six o'clock in deep emotion.

A profound calm reigns at Narbonne.

OUTBREAK IN PORTUGAL.

Furious Fighting.

LISBON (undated), via Madrid, June 21.

Popular hatred of the system of Government by decree instituted by Senator Joas Franco, the Premier, after the dismissal of Parliament at the beginning of May has had its inevitable sequel in barricades, fighting, battles between troops and people, and indiscriminate bloodshed.

The Premier, now universally styled the Dictator, made a journey to Oporto with the hope of securing popular endorsement of his policy, but at every station between Lisbon and Oporto crowds hissed and hooted as the Premier passed in his train. At one point shots were fired.

At Oporto he was howled down when he tried to speak. The police and troops protecting him had to charge the mob and use their weapons. Scores were wounded and several killed, while hundreds were arrested.

Oporto received the Premier with crepe banners in place of flags, and yells and insults instead of the hoped-for cheers. When the Dictator returned to Lisbon at night there was a furious riot outside the railway station. Cavalry charged the mob and infantry fired into it. The officers' commands were drowned in the cries of "Death to the Dictator!" Revolvers were freely used by the crowd, and a young officer was mortally wounded.

A neighbouring square was filled with killed and injured, laid out in rows. Most of them were shot in the legs, for the troops fire low. The principal fighting occurred under the windows of the Hotel d'Angleterre. Many English visitors witnessed the struggle, and expressed to me to-day their great admiration of the courage of the Portuguese people, who undauntedly fought for hours with stones against the serried ranks of soldiers firing volleys.

STREWN WITH VICTIMS.

The ground was strewn with victims, but the survivors fought on with redoubled fury. Many soldiers and police were wounded. The women, with aprons filled with stones, supplied the missiles to the men, and urged them on. The flag-stones were torn from the pavement and furiously hurled against the troops.

At one moment the multitude clamoured "To the Palace, to the Palace," desisting only because it was remembered that the Royal Family is at Cintra. The Republican leaders, mounting benches, harranged the people to revolt. Barricades were formed and cafes invaded, people breaking up the furniture for the ex tempore fortifications.

The principal Lisbon cafe was completely destroyed. The mob fought with demoniacal fury, undismayed by the volleyes of the troops. To-day was a day of public mourning for the dead. All the newspapers appeared with deep black borders, and on business offices and private houses flags flew at half-mast and the windows are draped with crepe.

To-night again the troops are firing on the people in the public squares and many have been wounded and conveyed to the hospitals. Hundreds have been arrested. The shops are closing at nightfall fearing destruction. On the day of the funeral of the victims business will be suspended and the members of every political party, save the Premier's scant following, will walk behind the coffins.

The most serious events are expected. The popular leaders are prepared for the greatest violence and the spirit of revolt is widespread. I have just heard that the arrested persons are to be conveyed to warships in the Tagus. The censorship is strict.

THE DRUCE CASE.

Mystery of the Coffin.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

"Four years ago George Hallomby Druce arrived in England practically a penniless stranger and with a romantic story that was ridiculed on all hands. To-day he has gathered together evidence which will in my own opinion of legal experts prove to the hilt in a court of law that he is the grandson of the fifth Duke of Portland, and heir to estates worth many millions of pounds.

This statement, made by Mr. T. J. V. Coburn to-day at the Cannon Street Hotel, raised the enthusiasm of the shareholders in G. H. Druce, Ltd., who had assembled to the number of about one hundred to hear a statement concerning the new witness who has been procured on the claimant's behalf. The claimant himself, a grizzled man of middle age, presided over the meeting.

He is a carpenter by trade, and it may be remembered that he claims to be the grandson of Thomas Charles Druce, of the Baker-street bazar, alleged to be none other than the eccentric Duke of Portland.

THE FIRST OBJECT.

The exhumation of the coffin, of course, is the claimant's first object. A curious circumstance, however, is that Mr. Herbert Druce, another member of the family, is opposing the examination.

Why the claimant's advisors will make strenuous efforts to obtain an exhumation order was disclosed to the shareholders at to-day's meeting by Mr. E. Kimber, the chief legal adviser. The new witness they had discovered, he said, hailed from America, and came into the story by being a sort of retainer of the fifth Duke of Portland. He had, said Mr. Kimber, made an affidavit to the effect that he was actually the person who, at the instigation of the Duke, carried out the work of the burial of "Mr. Druce."

Not only that, but he positively alleged that the coffin did not contain a human body at all, but was filled merely with sheets of lead held together by brass fittings. The statement of this witness, added Mr. Kimber, corroborated in addition all the other threads in their evidence, and threw fresh light upon the statements gathered.

Mr. Kimber examined that funds were needed, and that a sum of between £4,000 and £5,000 would be required to carry the case through the courts.

DEAD RECTOR WHO "HAUNTS."

There are still serious troubles over the "haunted vicarage "at Luffincott. To such a state has the parish-church been reduced that the service on a recent Sunday was attended by only one parishioner. The former rector, who died in 1883, was eccentric, and it is alleged that he vowed before death he would return again in spirit.

A grave was dug seventeen feet deep with the idea of frustating his weired intentions. His successor went to the rectory, but in the middle of the night said he saw the spectre of the dead rector. He then fled from the house. He did not recognise the spirit but subsequently saw a photograph of his predecessor and identified the apparition.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, June 17, Mr. Harold Cox asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been called to the fact that on Thursday, June 6, the House did not go into Committee on the Indian Estimates; and on what day he proposed to ask the House to carry out the practice which had been followed without intermission for many years by both political parties.

The Prime Minister: I am aware that the House did not go into Committee on the Indian Estimates, but I cannot say as yet when an opportunity will be provided for carrying out the practice which my hon. friend reminds me has been followed for many years. An opportunity will be found for complying with this formality.

Mr. Rees: Is the Prime Minister aware that only six private members were able to take part in the debate, and only two belonging to the Indian Service? (Opposition cries of "Oh, oh," and laughter.

THE RIOTING AT MYMENSINGH.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: What has been the result of the prosecution of some 200 Mahomedans for rioting at Mymensingh,

Mr. Morley: I have ascertained that in the Mymensingh rioting cases, 168 persons have been convicted, 126 acquitted or discharged, and thirteen committed for trial at sessions, while the cases of seventy persons are pending. Of the persons convicted, five have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, four to three years, seventeen to two years, two to twenty-one months, thirty-three to eighteen months, forty to one year, six to nine months, and three to eight months' imprisonment.

INAM LANDS.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has had under his notice the terms upon which the Madras Government is enfranchising the hereditary Inam lands of the village officers in zemindari villages; whether he is aware that such terms are onerous compared with those upon which the Inam lands in Government villages were enfranchised; and whether, in view of the immemorial service of the owners and their ancestors in respect of the former lands, he will inquire into the matter and take such action as may appear to him to be just and proper in the circumstances.

Mr. Morley: I have seen correspondence on the subject between the Government of Madras and the Board of Revenue. The Government of Madras and the Board came to the conclusion that there was nothing harsh or inequitable in fixing the quit-rents of enfranchised village service inams in zemindari villages at full assessment rates and that the rule limiting the quit-rent to five eighths of the full assessment in ryotwari tracts was not applicable to zemindari tracts and would, if extended to them, occasion a loss of revenue to the village-service fund of the district, which it could not well afford. Madras Act II. of 1894 gives the Local Government full authority to make rules for the fixation of these quit-rents. As at present advised I see no reason for interfering with the discretion of the Government of Madras in the matter.

SIR J. B. FULLER'S PENSION.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller received as pension debitable to Indian revenues any sum in excess of 500*l.* per annum; and whether any pension received by him above that amount is paid from the Indian Civil Service Pension Fund out of moneys furnished by the subscriptions of members.

Mr. Morley: The whole of Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller's pension is debitable to Indian revenues. A portion of it was provided by the contributions which he paid while in the service, but it would not be possible without an elaborate actuarial calculation to ascertain the amount of this portion.

THE CHENAB CANAL.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India, whether the capital sum devoted to the creation of the Chenab Canal was found out of the revenues of the Government of India, which are chiefly collected from small farmers; whether it is incumbent on that Government in the interest of the general taxpayer to recover from those who immediately profit by the construction of such works of irrigation such increased payments as are proportionate to the advantages conferred; and whether the increase in the prosperity of the cultivators affected is greater than the increase in the payments required of them by the Government.

Mr. Morley: It is the case that the general revenues of India are financially responsible for the capital outlay on the Chenab Canal, and for that of other undertakings of a similar character. The rates charged to cultivators taking the water are fixed on the principle that they should bear some relation to the economic value of the commodity supplied, while leaving a substantial margin of profit to those who use the water. As regards the last part of the question, I would refer the honourable member to the answer given to question No. 25, dated June 11, 1907, as to the selling value of land in the Chenab Colony.

LOANS TO NAWAB OF DACCA.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Government of India has granted a loan of three and a quarter lacs of rupees to the Nawab of Dacca; whether a larger loan is to be granted; whether he can state the purposes for which the loan was granted; and what are the terms as to repayment and interest charged.

Mr. Morley: The Government of India have authorised an advance of 21,000*l.* to the Nawab of Dacca, in accordance with the practice of lending money to landholders and other notabilities, which is well recognised and not at all infrequent in India.

I understand that a proposal for a further loan will shortly be referred for my sanction. The purpose of the loan was to maintain the stability of an important family by preventing the Nawab's share of the State from passing into the hands of outsiders. I am unable to state the terms on which it was granted.

Mr. Lupton: Was the loan made for the purpose of securing the Nawab's assent to the division of Bengal?

Mr. Morley: The partition of Bengal was before my time, and this loan had nothing whatever to do, so far as I am informed, with the partition.

GENERAL OWEN'S COMMITTEE AND THE DEFENCES OF INDIA.

On Wednesday, June 19: Viscount Castlereagh asked the Prime Minister: If it is proposed that General Owen's Committee shall proceed to India in order to advise upon the adaptation of Indian defences to the requirements of modern strategy.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman replied that the defences of the Indian forts were subject to the control of the Government of India. General Owen's Committee had been dissolved.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PERSIA.

On Thursday, June 20, Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he has any official information of the British Consulate at Kermanshah having been fired upon by Persians; whether any British-Indian garrison is maintained at this Consulate; and what steps he intends to take to secure the safety of British subjects in that town.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative, but the fire was directed, not against Englishmen, but against Persian party opponents, who had taken refuge in the Consulate. The Persian Government have expressed profound regret, and sent very strong orders to the Governor to punish the guilty person and prevent a repetition of the outrage. The British-Indian detachment at Kermanshah consist of one daffadar and seven sowars. No further steps appear necessary at present to secure the safety of British subjects.

Mr. Lynch: I asked the right hon. gentleman: Whether he had any official information that Salarud-Dauleh, the brother of the Shah, had taken refuge at the British Embassy at Kermanshah, claiming asylum for himself and family, and, if so, what course the Government proposed to take in the matter.

Sir E. Grey: I have not got any information that the Prince has taken refuge at Kermanshah. If the hon. gentleman will put a question on the paper, I will make inquiry.

ACQUISITION OF LAND IN THE CANAL COLONIES.

Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any restriction is placed on native soldiers desirous of acquiring land in the new canal colonies, while clerks of the civil department have no such difficulty; and whether, as this is likely to have a bad effect on recruiting and the "esprit de corps of the men" will he takes steps to remove such disabilities.

Mr. Morley: I am not aware that natives soldiers are at a disadvantage in obtaining grants of land in the canal colonies. In each colony a considerable area has been set aside for military colonists, the distribution being left to the military authorities. Reward grants to civil employees are subject to a similar restriction of area, and it is by no means the case that clerks in the civil departments obtain grants without difficulty.

CANCER IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Having regard to the fact that the command paper entitled "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India, 1905-1906," declares that very valuable results have been obtained by the Plague Investigation Committee, will he consider the expediency of appointing a committee to inquire into the prevalence of cancer in India, and the measures taken to combat with the disease.

Mr. Morley: The investigations which the honourable member desires are already being prosecuted in India by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in co-operation with the Government of India. Arrangements have been made for the systematic collection of data as to the prevalence of the disease in India and for the transmission of the same by medical officers to the Cancer Research Fund for examination and record. The research work which the fund is carrying on will guide the Indian medical authorities in the adoption of measures for combating the disease, which relatively to plague has a very slight effect on the health of the general population of India.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE QUASHED.

"Bluffing" a Municipality.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposedof an application for revision in a case against Atmaram Pranjiven Sheth, who was convicted by Mr. D. M. Randive, Third Class Magistrate, Bassein, of storing stones in an open space which was not private property (Section 122 (3) of the Bombay District Municipal Act,) and was fined Rs. 50, or to undergo in default, simple inprisonment for one month. On appeal, the conviction and sentence were confirmed in February last by Mr. J. A. G. Wales, District Magistrate of Thana. Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the accused before their Lordships, and Mr. G. K. Dandekar for the opponent.

Mr. Wales, in his finding, said that the main point in the case was the ownership of the land on which the accused placed the stones. He had no hesitation in holding that the lower Court had come to a correct decision on this point. The land formed part of the road; it was used as a tonga and cart stand, and Municipal gravel metal was regularly stored there. It was not likely that a private individual would allow his land to be used in this way. The accused had no documentary evidence, nor had he any oral evidence to prove his ownership. He made no claim to the land when the mamlatdar told him to remove the stones, but agreed to do so as he was told. His claim to the land was nothing more than an impudent attempt to "bluff" the Municipality.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the Court's decison, said:—"There are two points raised by Mr. Koyaji in this application for revision: 1. There has been no direction by the Municipality under Section 161 of the District Municipal Act to prosecute the petitioner. Mr. Koyaji's argument is that this Municipality was superseded some years ago, and that though the complainant was then appointed its president, yet he alone did not constitute the Municipality. We are unable to ascertain from the judgments of either of the Courts below, the facts material for our decision on this point. The trying Court ought, therefore, to determine what the constitution of the Municipality was at the date of this complaint and whether there has been a direction by the Municipality to prosecute the accused as required by Section 161? 2. The next point urged by Mr. Koyaji is that the offence charged against the petitioner, and found by both the Courts below proved, was committed six months before the date of the complaint; and that, therefore, no prosecution in respect of it could lie, having regard to the period of limitation prescribed in the proviso to Section 161, clause (1). On the other hand, it was argued by Mr. Daudekar in support of the conviction, that this was a continuing wrong, and that the offence must in law be regarded as having been committed *de die in diem*. No doubt the law is that "for a continuous obstruction on land, a fresh action of trespass may be brought *de die in diem*, and recovery in a former action is no defence; and damages in respect of a continuing course of action are assessed down to the time of assessment" (1 Roscoe, 861; Addison on Torts, 331.) So it was said by Lindley, L. J., in (1894) 1 ch., 296, that "what is called a continuing cause of action, is a cause of action which arises from the repetition of acts or omissions of the same kind as that for which the action was brought." But for the application of these principles, we must have the facts clearly found. On this point also, the findings of the two Courts below are not so clear as to enable us to determine whether any offence complained of was committed within the period of limitation prescribed in the proviso to Section 161. The question is; when did the petitioner before us commence to deal with this property in the way complained of, and what were the acts which he has since committed; whether there have been repetitions of these acts from time to time, and whether and how far these acts were repeated within six months before the date of the complaint? The petitioner's defence was that he had been dealing with the property in the way complained of, for twenty years. Is that defence proved? All these points must be clearly determined before the Court can consider and dispose of the question of limitation, the important bearing of which on the case does not appear to have been sufficiently perceived either by the Magistrate who tried the case, or by the Appeal Court. We therefore quash the conviction and sentence, and direct the Magistrate to re-try the case and dispose of it according to law.

MINOR'S RIGHTS.

In the High Court yesterday, Their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in Second Appeal, a suit instituted by the original defendants and appellants, Trimbak Narayan, Urseke and another against the original plaintiffs and respondents, Shanker Narayan Vaidya, a minor, represented by his next friends, Rangoba and Balakrishna. Mr. R. W. Desai appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr G. S. Rao. The minor plaintiff through his next friends obtained the decree under execution upon an arbitration award against defendants, to the effect that defendants should deliver possession of the lands at Jeur and Hingani; that if they failed to do so, they should pay to the minor Rs. 100 per year for each of the lands, for loss of rents. The decree laid down that the minor plaintiff was to recover the property in suit, except bungalow free from burden as owner; that the defendants had no right over it and that the minor plaintiff was its owner. The next friend of the minor applied for execution of the above decree, asking for recovery of Rs. 200 from defendants for the lands, since they did not give possession of the land as decreed. The defendants, on the other hand, contended that the application was illegal; that they had given into the possession of the plaintiff the property; and that they were not liable for profits. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, who ordered defendants to pay to the minor plaintiff Rs. 200 with costs. The Sub-Judge observed that the defendant No. 1 in his evidence stated that he had placed the lands at Jeur and Hingani in possession of plaintiff No. 2, and not in possession of the minor plaintiff. The question, therefore, is whether, the said delivery satisfied the decree and absolved defendant No. 1 from further liability in respect of them. The learned Subordinate Judge was of opinion that it did not. The decree showed that the minor plaintiff alone claimed the properties in suit from the defendants as his family property, on the ground of the plaintiff No. 2, his paternal grandfather having released all his rights thereto in his favour. The decree awarded to the minor plaintiff vested in him the right to the property. The minor was not represented by plaintiff No. 2, his paternal grandfather, but by his mother and another person. It seemed to the Subordinate Judge that there must have arisen some differences between the minor plaintiff and his paternal grandfather, and that the latter must have been favouring the defendants. The Sub-Judge therefore held that it was not right for the defendants to deliver possession of the lands decreed to plaintiff No. 2, if he really did so, and ordered that defendants should pay to the minor plaintiff Rs. 200 with costs. Against this decision an appeal was presented in the High Court, the grounds of objection, among others, to the decision appealed against being that the lower Court erred in not construing the decree as it is, that defendant cannot be made to suffer for the mistake of the Court, and that defendant No. 1 has nothing to do with the rights of the plaintiffs *inter se*, that the decree was obtained by both the plaintiffs, and that the defendant having *bona fide* delivered possession to one of the judgment creditors, he is absolved from further liability, and that the remarks about differences between the minor plaintiff and plaintiff No. 2 made by the lower Court, are gratuitous and not based on any evidence at all. After taking the whole circumstances of the case into consideration, Their Lordships passed an order confirming the decree of the lower Appellate Court.

AN ENQUIRY IN LUNACY.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar in the High Court yesterday, the matter regarding the alleged lunacy of Rustomji Kavasji Lah, already reported in these columns, came on for investigation. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Ardesbir Hormasji Dinshah & Co., appeared for the petitioners, Mr. Sorabji Munshi, and Mr. Oliaji. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for Bai Meherbai, widow of Mr. Barjorji, the brother of the lunatic. She had, since her husband's death, looked after Mr. Lah. Other parties appeared in person. In accordance with the previous order made by the learned Judge on the application of the petitioners, Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald and Dr. Massina were examined. Mr. Lah, the unfortunate gentleman, was also examined.

Mr. Strangman said it was not alleged at all by any of the petitioners that Bai Meherbai had acted in any other but the kindest manner towards her brother-in-law Mr. Lah since the death of her husband. The only reason why the petitioners came to Court was for the safeguarding of the property Mr. Lah was possessed of: it was in a firm, and the object of the petitioners was to invest the money in substantial securities.

RAILWAYS' AMALGAMATIONS.

Protest from Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

A special general meeting of the members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce to which were invited the Chairman of the Madras Port Trust and the Committee of the Madras Trades Association, held on 2nd July at the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, P. W. D. (Railways), dated Ootacamund, 28th June, to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, regarding the proposed redistribution of railways, in South India :—

"I am directed to inform you that this Government are authorised to state that the following are the arrangements proposed by the Secretary of State with regard to the redistribution of the Madras, the South Indian and the Southern Mahratta Railway systems.

"(1). The existing lines, south of the line drawn from Bangalore to Madras, including Bangalore-Nanjangod and Bangalore-Jolarpet-Madras sections, to be made over to the South Indian Railway;

"(2) The G. I. P. Railway to be extended from Raichur to Guntakal;

"(3) The rest of the Madras Railway system to be amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway system with Head quarters at Madras;

"(4) The Southern Mahratta Railway to have running powers over the Bangalore-Madras broad gauge section;

"(5) Arrangements to be made to secure proper routing, *via* Guntakal, Gadag, Hotgi and *via* Guntakal, Londa, Poona, to protect the G. I. P. Railway interests.

"I am directed to enclose a Note on the subject by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, and to ask you kindly to discuss the matter with the Madras Chamber of Commerce without loss of time and to ascertain their views on the scheme generally, especially on the two points referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Consulting Engineer's Note, viz., the proposed grant of running powers to the new amalgamated system over the Bangalore-Madras system and the comparative merits of extending the G. I. P. to Guntakal or the new amalgamated Madras system to Wadi.

"I am to say that in the opinion of this Government it is too late for the representation of any proposals for a radical change in the actual redistribution approved by the Secretary of State and to suggest that the most practical course to apopt now is to formulate such terms for inclusion in the working contracts of the rearranged systems as may be essential for properly safeguarding the interests of the Madras trade.

"I am to add that with possibly the exception of the praposed extension of the G. I. P. Railway to Guntakal, the Secretary of State's proposals would seem to comprise no feature that is not susceptible of satisfactory settlement in this manner.

"I am to ask that after discussing the matter with the Chamber of Commerce you will kindly come to Ootacamund in order to frame proposals in consultation with this Government for submission to the Government of India.

"I am to add that permission has now been received to make public passages in the Despath No. 26, Railway, referred to in the Consulting Engineer's Note, that refer to the redistribution, together with the Board's Note on which the Despatch was based. These Communications will be published as soon as they can be printed.

"The Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Lynn, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. In opening the meeting he made a long speech summing up the present position. After some informal discussion the Chairman stated the best course would probably be to take the sense of the meeting regarding the proposals before it which he formulated as follows :—

"(a) Shall the Madras Railway be continued as a separate system with an extension to Wadi?

"(b) Do the proposals contained in the letter of the Government of Madras with an extension to Wadi meet with the approval of the meeting?

"(c) Is the meeting in favor of the amalgamation of the Madras and the South Indian Railways with an extension to Wadi.

"(d) Is the meeting in favour of the amalgamation of the Madras, the South Indian and the Soutern Maharatta Railways into one great Southern India Railway system with headquarters in Madras and in extension to Wadi?

"It was then decided to vote upon the four proposals so as to record the order in which they commended themselves to the meeting. The following was result of voting :—

"(1) The proposal for the trifle amalgamation of the Madras, the South Indian and the Southern Mahartta systems into a great Southern India Railway;

"(2) The amalgamation of the Madras South Indian Railways;

"(3) The continuance of the Madras Railway;

"(4) The proposals of the Government and all the proposals including an extension to Wadi.

"It was also decided that in any representation to Government these proposals should be put forward as alternative proposals in the order in which they had received the approval of the meeting.

"The next matter considered was with regard to the routing of traffic. After some further discussion it was decided to send the following joint telegram from the three bodies represented at the meeting to the Secretary of State :—

"The combined meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Trust and the Trades Association considers absolutely essential to Madras interests that the amalgamated of Railways should extend to Wadi giving direct access to Hyderabad. It emphatically protests against the transfer of the Raichur-Guntakal section to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as a grave injustice disastrous to the Madras Cotton trade."

MADRAS PRESS OPINION.

The *Madras Mail*, commenting on the above proceedings says they show that sentiment plays very little part in the objections raised to the redistribution scheme as at present formulated. The first two schemes prove that adequately. If the mercantile community of Madras prefers the continuance of the Madras Railway as a separate system to the Government scheme, it is because it knows that in the hands of the Madras Railway the trade of Madras will not be adversely affected. What future has in store for it under the new scheme is on the lap of gods. The attitude of the trade of Madras is a perfectly business like and intelligible one *viz.*, to make Madras the hub round which shall centre all the trade of the Presidency.

The *Madras Mail*, in course of a leading article, commenting on the report of the proceedings at the special meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce to which were invited the Chairman of the Port Trust and representatives of the Trades Association, held on Tuesday, to consider the matter, says :—

"This contains ample evidence to prove that the mercantile community of the city of Madras is quite as capable of taking broad views as the Rail way Board and if the Note by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is any indication of the views of the Government of which he is the adviser, we cannot discover in it any traces of that hostility "on administrative grounds in which sentiment will not be altogether absent." To our thinking the battle will be fought out—that is, if there is any further room for modification of which we have not been permitted to lose all hope round the point whether the G. I. P. Railway shall be pushed forward to Guntakal or pushed back to Wadi. We differ from the Government of India's *ipse dixit* that Guntakal is the natural junction. We are quite sure that sufficiently cogent grounds will be forthcoming for the contention that the natural and geographical point of division is Wadi. As regards the Government of India's confidence that the interests of Madras trade in the new G. I. P. area will be adequately protected by routing arrangements, *via* Guntakal, Godag and Hodgi, we are more than sceptical. Madras has, for years, with difficulty, kept the cotton trade of Madras and the Deccan in its own hands. To allow the G. I. P. Railway to run into the heart of that country will be fatal. As we have said the battle will be fought round this point. The Madras Government and the Madras mercantile community are alive to its importance."

Mr. A. C. Rolt, whose case will be still in the memory of our readers, has been re-appointed under the Court of Wards and goes to Mougbyr as a temporary measure.

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN SIMLA.

Lord Minto Presides.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The Town Hall here was filled at the Army Temperance Association Annual meeting this afternoon. The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Bishop of Lahore, the Chief of Staff and the Supply Member of Council were upon the platform, the whole of the Army Headquarters Staff and a large gathering of officials, soldiers and members of the general public occupying the body of hall.

The proceedings were opened by Lord Minto who congratulated the Association upon the imperial work it is doing in helping to raise the moral standard of that Army of which he and his hearers were all so proud. The Association, he said, was teaching the soldier self-respect and self-restraint and the sterling staff of which the men was made was assisting the Association. His Excellency went on to speak of the need of help for the young soldier to overcome the temptation which beset him, and expressed the great pleasure which he himself took in testifying his sympathy with the Army Temperance movement.

Lord Kitchener also spoke at some length. He thanked the Viceroy in the name of the Army for presiding, for one of the main factors in the efficiency of the Army was that its ranks should be filled with sober and temperate men and in this the Army Temperance Association was doing direct good. His Excellency went on to refer to temptations of soldier's life and to the duty which lies upon all to help him to resist them by making his life in India as cheerful and healthful as possible. Lord Kitchener approved the system that is being pursued of giving the direction of the Army Temperance Association Rooms into the hands of Soldiers' Committees and spoke with appreciation of the support which Regimental Officers were affording to the movement. Sir Power Palmer had mentioned at a previous meeting of the Association that the annual consumption of beer per non-abstaining British soldier was two quarts per day and he was glad to be able to say that now that average had been reduced to someting more like two pints.

In 1901 the total numbers of Court Martials in India consequent upon intemperance had been 545, whereas last year it was 17. He recognised the need of additional accommodation in barracks for Army Temperance Institutes and described the measures that were being taken to meet this. He also spoke of the absolute necessity of temperance as a qualification of the good soldier and referred to the practical advantage at which the soldier who is a member of the Temperance Association finds himself in obtaining Civil employment, after leaving the Colours, over him who cannot show similar record of sobriety.

The Bishop of Lahore spoke eloquently of the greatness of the evil which the Army Temperance Association is fighting and of the good work at is doing.

General Scott made a humorous speech, in course of which he dwelt upon the advantage of temperance in temperance propaganda.

The Revd. Mr. Beatson, Secretary of the Association then gave a summary of the report which is a most encouraging one. Roughly, one third of British Army in India now belongs to the Association, and there are a thousand more members this year than last. He pointed out that a soldier who drinks does no more on account of faults in his surroundings than from fault in himself, and urged the need of providing yet further arrangements to prevent men from taking to drink from sheer lack of anything else to do. He claimed the universal testimony of employers to the effect that the old soldier who is sober is proving to be the best man in the labour market and was able to show most encouraging results in the matter of obtaining employment for ex-soldiers who possessed a certificate of the Association.

A vote of thanks to the Viceroy for presiding was proposed by His Honor the Lieut. Governor and seconded by Lieut. General Duff.

MOTOR CAR SERVICE FOR CALCUTTA.

English Syndicate's Offer Accepted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

A message was received the other day by the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation from a reputedly wealthy London Syndicate to the effect that a Company with a hundred thousand capital is prepared to provide Calcutta with an excellent motor cab service (commencing in October) of fifty cabs, subsequently increasing the number to two hundred, but desire to have an assurance that the Corporation and the Police will encourage the enterprise and afford facilities. The cabs will be silent-running, cause no nuisance, four seated and capable of doing a hundred miles daily.

The Chairman, after consulting the Commissioner of Police, replied that the Corporation and the Police are prepared to give all reasonable facilities to the Company.

DEATH OF MR. ARNOLD.

Headmaster of Dacca Engineering School.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The death has occurred in Calcutta of Mr. Arnold, Headmaster of the Dacca School of Engineering. Mr. Arnold was on his way home on three months' leave. For some time past he had been ailing from the disease of the liver and had not been able to avail himself of his leave until a few days ago, when feeling better he left for Calcutta. Mr. Arnold was a member of the Indian Educational Service and came out only five years back.

CHINESE ENVOY AT LHASSA.

Introduction of Reforms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The Chinese Envoy from Peking is still at Lhassa, where he is endeavouring to assist the Lamas to introduce reforms.

The Dalai Lama seems to have settled down permanently in his monastery on the western borders of China.

Nothing is being done at present in the matter of repairing the roads connecting Tibet with India.

BLACKWATER FEVER.

Enquiry into its Etiology.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

The Advisory Committee, to assist the Central Research Institute in the forthcoming inquiry into the etiology of the Blackwater Fever and other fevers prevalent in the Dooars, will consist of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, the Director of the Central Research Institute, the Sanitary Commissioner in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Professor of Pathology at the Medical College, Calcutta, Captain P. James, I. M. S., and Captain S. R. Christopher, I. M. S.

The preliminary investigation will be undertaken by Dr. C. A. Bentley.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all putrefies or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline' being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Japan and the Powers.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT.

The following is the text of the Franco-Japanese Agreement :—The two Governments of Japan and France, reserving to themselves the right to enter into "pourparlers" with the view to the conclusion of a commercial convention concerning the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, agree upon the following :—

The most-favoured-nation treatment shall be accorded to the officials and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China in regard to all which concerns their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment shall be extended to the subjects and "proteges" of French Indo-China in the Empire of Japan, and this until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on August 4, 1896.

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, animated by the desire to strengthen the friendly relations which exist between them and to remove for the future all cause of misunderstanding, have decided to conlude the following arrangement :—

The Governments of France and Japan, agreeing to respect the independence and integrity of China as well as the principle of equality of treatment in that country for the commerce and subjects of all nations, and having a special interest in seeing order and a pacific state of affairs guaranteed, particularly in the region of the Chinese Empire adjacent to the territories where they have rights of sovereignty, protection and occupation, bind themselves mutually to support one another in order to assure the peace and security of these regions, with a view to maintenance of the respective positions and territorial rights of the two contracting parties on the Asiatic continent.

M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, questioned in the French Chamber on Monday afternoon regarding the Franco-Japanese Agreement, said in the course of his reply that this agreement has for its principles respect for the integrity of China and the maintenance of the *status quo*. It was a guarantee of peace in China and Japan, and was thus a peremptory answer to those who accused France of entertaining ambitions of conquest. The mutual co-operation which the two nations promise one another is essentially pacific. This agreement is supplementary to the negotiations with Russia, which will before very long be concluded.

The "Times'" correspondent at Paris telegraphed on Monday :—A favourable impression has been produced among all parties here by the agreements between France and Spain and Great Britain and Spain and M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has to-day "a good Press." He has told a representatives of the "Matin" that, as a matter of fact, the Franco-Spanish Agreement is a natural sequel to the Franco-Japanese "entente." In concluding the "entente" with Japan, M. Pichon says, he sought to guarantee the French possessions in the Pacific against every eventuality. In concluding the "entente" with Spain he sought to guarantee the French possessions in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and this M. Pichon calls the same policy of security and of peace. I may here mention that the friendly tone of the entire Russian Press with regard to the Franco-Japanese "entente" has evidently given great satisfaction here.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail" asserts that a sort of unpublished addendum to the Franco-Japanese treaty has been agreed on between Japan and Great Britain, in which the latter expresses her willingness to offer assistance in the protection of French Indo-Chinese possessions should Japanese ships be away on other work.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Tokio, June 17 ("Times.")—The attempt of the Progressive to make party capital out of the San Francisco affair has proved fruitless. They have failed to produce any excitement or to obtain the assistance of any other party. The national sense is plainly opposed to dragging international questions into the arena of party politics.

NEW TRIPARTITE ENTENTE.

Paris, June 16 ("Times.")—Be one of those unaccountable indiscretions in some respects similar to the disclosure of the Salisbury memorandum on the eve of the Berlin Congress, the news of the Anglo-Spanish and Franco-Spanish Agreements was published in Paris before being communicated to the other Powers. The "Messidor," a now Paris evening journal with a limited circulation, gave the information on Friday, dated from Rome. It added an interpretation attributed to the personage from whom the information had been derived to the effect that the agreements in question amounted to "a veritable defensive alliance among the three nations." The French Ministry for Foreign Affairs immediately issued a *dement*i to the effect that the information announcing that a triple alliance had been concluded between France, England, and Spain was "absolutely incorrect."

What has actually happened is this. Notes have been exchanged on the one hand between France and Spain, and on the other between England and Spain, which were communicated yesterday afternoon in Berlin, Vienna, and several other large capitals by the British, French, and Spanish Ambassadors. In these notes the Powers concerned set forth their intentions and acknowledge that they are in agreement. That agreement provides for the maintenauce of the "status quo" in that part of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic which affects the freedom of the communications of the contracting Powers with their respective possessions. Spain has not concluded with either England or France anything in the shape of a military convention. The exchange of notes which has taken place is considered here to furnish a fresh guarantee for peace, as its object is the maintenance of the "status quo," which all the Powers declare it is their intention to maintain. The fact that the notes themselves have been immediately communicated to the others Powers is also regarded as a proof that three contracting parties have no "arriere pensee."

M. Pichon has given to a representative of the *Temps* M. Georges Villiers, the following text of the instructions addressed to the French Ambassadors who communicated the Franco-Spanish notes yesterday, requesting them to communicate and explain the same to the different Governments :—

"The large extent of the French coasts and the Spanish coasts, as well on the Mediterranean as on that part of the Atlantic which washes the shores of Europe and Africa, the importance of the insular possessions of Spain in those regions and that of our own African domains, have led the Government of the Republic and the Spanish Government to consider the usefulness of an "entente" on the subject of the common interests resulting from this situation. They have concluded an arrangement in consequence. That arrangement has for its object not only to maintain the "status quo," which owing to the proximity of our respective possessions cannot be modified without causing prejudice to the essential interests of the two Powers, but, especially as regards ourselves, to assure more particularly the security of our communications with our African possessions on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic." Interviewed by a representative of the "Paris Matin," M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, said :—"In concluding the agreement with Japan I wished to guarantee our possessions in the Pacific against all eventualities; in concluding an agreement with Spain I wished to guarantee our possessions in the Mediterranean. It is the same policy of security and peace."

THE HAGUE CONGRESS.

The Hague, Sunday.—The Peace Conference opened here at three o'clock yesetrday afternoon in moderate weather, ending in heavy rain.

The former meeting-place at the palace in the wood was too small for the present conference, the numbers of the States represented being nearly double. So the great Hall of Knights, in the Binnenhof, in the centre of the city, was arranged with desks for nearly 250 delegates.

A large crowd of townspeople gathered round the court, but there was no ceremony, no music, no uniforms, but those of police, no colour but those of the Turkish fez and the Chinese costumes. With these exceptions all were in plain black morning dress and top hats. There was no applause or enthusiasm outside.

When all had assembled the Dutch Foreign Minister, M. van Tets van Goudriaan, speaking from the chair at the end of the long, oblong hall, welcomed the delegates in the name of the Queen. He proposed that the thanks of the conference should be expressed to President Roosevelt and that a telegram should be sent to the Czar, expressing the determination of the conference to labour for the accomplishment of the task equally delicate and arduous confided to it by his Majesty. Incidentally the speaker defined the object of the conference as the discussion and definition of the rules of international law. Finally, he proposed M. de Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador in Paris, as president of the conference, and ceased, amid gentle applause.

M. de Nelidoff took the chair at once. He is an old man, with white hair and whiskers, and is reported to be the chief author of the treaty of San Stefano. After proposing that a telegram of gratitude should be sent to the Queen of Holland, and expressing lively and profound emotion at the position he occupied, he defined the objects of the conference as two—first, to arrange international differences where possible without war; secondly, to mitigate the conditions of warfare. He protested against the idea that the permission of all kinds of atrocities makes wars shorter and more rare. He quoted thirty-three instances of arbitration since the last conference, and four important cases brought up before The Hague tribunal for discussion, with a veiled reference to the Baltic fleet incident. He spoke of the thanks due to Mr. Carnegie for the permanent building projected at The Hague for the international tribunal, but rather spoilt the effect of his speech by ominous closing words warning the delegates not to be too hopeful or ambitious, because in matters concerning their honour, dignity, and essential interests nations would always decide for themselves, and refuse advice or outside appeals.

At the end of the speech there was gentle applause, which was renewed when the Dutch delegate, M de Beaufort, who presided at the opening of the last conference, was appointed vice-president. The ceremony then terminated, having lasted about half an hour.

RUSSIA.

At the sitting of the Duma, on Friday, June 14, M. Stolypin demanded the exclusion from the House of practically all the members of the Social Democratic Party, and immediate authorization for the arrest of sixteen of them. He declared that unless this demand were conceded he could not be responsible for the maintenance of public order and safety. After a protracted debate, the Duma, by an enormous majority, decided to refer the Premier's demands to a committee The situation was regarded last Saturday as in the highest degree critical.

The *Times'* correspondent stated :—The impression created in the House by the sweeping and categorical nature of the Government's demands was one akin to despair. With the exception of a small group on the Right, all considered that the Government's demands were formulated in such a manner as to preclude any possibility of an understanding. During a suspension of the sitting for nearly two hours which followed the Ministerial speeches the various parties conferred. The Constitutional Democrats decided that the Duma could discuss individual charges against members but that it was impossible to entertain a demand of such a sweeping character. The majority adopted a similar view.

St. Petersburg, June 16 (*Times*).—By a Ukase signed at two o'clock this morning the second Duma is dissolved and new elections are fixed for Sept. 14 and the assembly of the New Duma for Nov. 14. The dissolution is accompanied by a coup d'Etat in the form of the promulgation of a new electoral law infringing one of the essential guarantees of the Constitution—namely, that the electoral law shall not be changed without the consent of the Duma. The new law extends class suffrage to landlords, thereby reducing the peasant electorate; it reduces the number of Deputies from Poland, the Caucasus, and Siberia by half; and institutes direct elections, with a higher property test, in the larger cities.

The Imperial Manifesto assigning the motives for the above measures bears intrinsic evidence of having been drafted some time ago. Antiquated charges against the Duma on the score of its declining to pass reform Bills and retarding the discussion of the Budget precede more recent grievances such as the failure immediately to surrender Social Democratic Deputies. In justification of the infringement of the organic laws the Manifesto declares that the Russian Czar who gave the first electoral law, has the right to change it and will answer to God for the destinies of the realm, in consciousness whereof he is firmly resolved to complete the great work of reforming Russia. The Manifesto also explains the curtailment of the Polish and other electorates. The Duma must be thoroughly Russian. The other nationalities of the realm cannot be allowed a decisive voice in purely Russian questions.

MOROCCO.

The Tangier correspondent of the *Times* wrote on June 14 :—The demands of the tribes who are camped in force outside Marksesh include the explosion of all Europeans; the release of prisoners; the return to them of certain properties confiscated by the late Sultan: the removal of the octroi duties, and the withdrawal of the European protection extended to certain natives. The outskirts of the town are patrolled by tribesmen' who are plundering caravans, and several murders and distrubances have occurred inside the town. Letters which have been received express fears of further troubles.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr R R Pope, B Cov
Mr J A Cope, B Cov
Mr E V Gabriel, C V O, B Cov
Mr S S Waterfield, B Cov
Mr H V Cobb, B Cov
Mr W H R Merk, CSI, B Cov
Mr C C T Chapman, B
Mr W P Sangster, B
Mr C H Blackburn, B
Mr H M Griffiths, B
Mr S J Kotak, B
Mr C L Hobson, B
Mr W G Davie, B
Mr G H B Johnston, B
Mr M C C Bonig, B
Mr J J Rorie, B
Lieut H S Brown, RNR, M
Mr J Dodgson, Bo
Mr H Wray, Bo
Col HJJ Middleton, assistant adjutant-general, 5th Dn
Col E H Molesworth, I A, Assam Bde
Brevet Col A E Sandbach, D S O, R E
Major A H D Creagh, 107 Prs
Major J J P Quinn, I A
Major H S Shaw, 6 G R
Major A G Maxwell, 6 Cav
Capt W E R Dickson, RE, Brigade Major, Bannu
Capt C D Field, 88 C I
Lieut B Philbrick, 8 Raj

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major T W A Fullerton, 1MS, B, study leave from 22-11-06 to 20-5-07
Capt de V Condon, I M S, B, furl to 30-8-07
Mr S R Daniels, B, Cov, 15 days' furl
Mr J H E Garrett, B Cov, furl to 15-2-08
Mr T W Stewart, B, 3 mo M C
Mr A G Hobart-Hampden, B, furl to 10-7-08
Mr E S Lindley, B, 3 mo M C, in contiuation of privilege leave
Mr EB Havell, B, 6 mo MC
Mr B F Taylor, B, 4 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr A Leete, B, furl on private affairs commuted into furl on M C and extended 4 mo
Mr C Jacobs, B, 2 mo M C
Mr RM Elder, B, 3 mo MC
Mr H O Swaine, B, furl on private affairs for 3 mo, commuted into furl on M C
Mr F A J Mackenzie, B, 3 mo M C
Mr W A Samuel, B, 3 mo M C
Mr C Peddle, M, 1 week's furl
Mr HM Gibbs, Bo. 1 week's furl
Capt C R Scott-Elliott, 81 Prs, 3 mo M C
Lieut C E Morris, Q O Corps of Guides, 3 mo M C
Lieut S Van B Laing, 76 Punj, 3 mo M C
Second Lieut W H Gardiner, Unattached List, 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major RG Turner, 1MS, B
Capt de V Condon, 1MS, B
Mr R R Pope, B Cov
Mr F W Moore, B
Mr W Chadwick, B
Mr E G Hardinge, B
Mr M G K Waite, M
Mr L C Swifte, Bo Cov
Mr J Crerar, Bo Cov
Lieut R S Rothwell, R A
Lieut T W Kirkwood, 17 Cav

HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt," Captain F. R. Summers, will sail to-day for London, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

Arnott, Mr and Mrs H
Abbasak, Mr
Atkinson, Mr H
Atley, Capt H W
Barrow, Genl Sir E G
Baker, Capt R J
Banister, Mr W G
Barnes, Maj E
Barry, Revd W G
Bible, Mr C L
Bombay, The Rt Revd Lord Bishop of
Bowring, Mrs
Browne, Capt H J
Brooking, Lt-Col H
Brown, Mr W M
Bullock, Mr
Bathe, Mr J
Carnther, Mr
Crawford, Mr Leslie
Cameron, Mr A
Cowan, Mr G H
Crawford, Mr E
Camell, Mr J
Campbell, Mr J S
Collingwood, Mr H
Comilly, Mr C
Cruikshank, Sir William and Lady
Cheyne, Capt A
Dickens, Mr A
Daldy, Capt A W
Douglas, Mr M W
Dolly, Major
De Langsdorff, Baron
Eliott, Capt
Foote, Mr Revd H
Fraser, A G
Freeland, Capt
Fowle, Mrs E V
French, Miss A L
Farquhar, Mr W
Faulkner, Major A
Gould, Mr U A
Gordon, Mr and Mrs Ger
Gourjee, Mr P
Griffith, Cap G H
Gilpin, Mrs G and child
Glanford, Capt A
Hall, Mr and Mrs, 2 children and infant
Hein, Mr
Hingston, Mr A D
Hunter, Sir A. Geni, K C B, D S O
Hargreaves Mr F H
Hanford, Mr A W
Harrwood, Mrs H
Hogg, Miss B
Horne, Miss
Hoghin, Col S
Ingram, Mr and Mrs
J N D and child
Jowitt Mr J E
Kiak, Mr G L
Krieg, Mr A
Kidd, Mr H
Kinloch, Mr H
La Touche, Mr and Mrs
Lattey, Mr W A
Macleod, Mr H H
Madon, Mr S
Magnus, Mr and Mrs T A
Marriott, Capt A S
Mitchell, Mr W
Menteath, Mr J G
Mnhall, Mrs J
Molver, Mr
Mellor, Mr J
Mercer, Mr and Mrs L and child
Neve, Miss
Nottidge, Mr G
Nicolls, Rev G E
Orgeu, Mr H G
Payne Capt and Mrs
Palmer, Capt A F
Paterson, Mr J
Pennington, Mr T C
Pulham, Lt-Col
Polin, Lieut-Col J W
Poxburgh, Mr B
Rentham, Capt J
Roth, Miss
Robins, Mr J J
Rooks, Miss
Rudkin, Capt W
Rudkin G D
Stiekis, Mr G P
Sullivan (J), Mr J J
Steven, Mr
Situ, Hou Mr HA
Sharpe, Mr G M
Severn, Mr B
Sinclair, Mr G S
Soetboer, Mr E
Shcratt, Mr
Speor, Mr H
Talverner, Mr G G
Tottenham, Maj C
Tabot, Major John
Taste, Mr J B
Tibbets, Major W
Traill, Mrs
Vivian, Mr
Wadallis, Mr A
Venis, Dr H G
Watson, Mr E J
Watson, Mr H D
Wheeler, Mr G
Wilson, Mr H J
Wilson, Mr and Mrs A W infant and 2 children
Woodham, Capt G
Wood, Mr
Wilcox, Mr J
Walmsley, Mr E B
Yetman, Capt A B.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TO-DAY'S FASHION.

It is only given to those in the inner sanctums of "the trade" to be able to distinguish correctly the subtle difference between the new materials of the day which have made their appearance recently in Paris. Nevertheless, there are in reality as many new fabrics as there are colours, and the couturiere who has to decide between the rival merits of crepe de soie, and mousseline de soie, and other filmy fabrics—dignified by important-sounding double-barrelled names—has made herself perfectly "au fait" with their various characteristics. The favourite of the moment in this connection is the new silk-striped gauze, and contrary to our usual conception of gauze as a somewhat wiry fabric, the basis of this material is of the very softest consistency, like a fine mousseline de soie which has been woven in fairy looms. Lines of woven silk of an equal softness, and about half an inch in width, run through it, and are bordered with a tiny silken edging which has the appearance of a microscopical ribbon, while the favourite colour is a shade of raspberry pink and white in a minute chessboard pattern, so small as to give to the material an almost self-coloured appearance from a distance.

BOX-PLEATED SLEEVES.

All manner of eccentricities are observable in the realm of the "grand habit." Some of the new sleeves are made with deep box-pleats almost to the shoulder, each pleat being punctuated with a large button, which gives to the sleeve almost the appearance of being distinguished by a series of cuffs mounted one above the other. In another instance the sleeve, which reaches to the wrists, is outlined from the shoulder with a close row of taffetas or velvet buttons, while in not a few cases the coat is made in two distinct halves, overlapping at the back an inserted panel of self-coloured silk, the space between the two sides being bridged over with cords and tassels in quasi-military style.

CONVOLULI FOR HATS.

As regards headgear, the blue convolvulus appears to have taken the form of a species of epidemic in the world of millinery at present. Either a deep china blue, shading almost to cobalt, is chosen, or the lovely streaked blue and white convolvulus, which is even more effective than the self-coloured example when piled in generous profusion on a hat of pure white rice straw, finished with a narrow bind of blue velvet round the edge of the brim. Flowers in conjunction with heron's plumes is another fancy which holds a very important place in the affections of the Parisienne, and an immense cluster of waving heron's plumes in pure white, shading at the tips to brown or grey, is caught with a mammoth bunch of white boules de neige, or clump of white double stock, a compact bunch of cherries or raspberries being sometimes used in lieu of these flowers.

THE BELT.

Never has the belt assumed such importance before in the annals of dress as it does this year, when, by means of colour contrasts, hand embroidery, and many other devices, the coveted goal of individuality may be reached with a little originality and ingenuity. Some of the most effective belts to supplement linen costumes or skirts and blouses for tennis or morning wear are those which are simply fashioned of ordinary upholsterer's cretonne, a simple old-world pattern of rose buds, rose sprigs violets, carnations, or other small design being best for the purpose. A piece of cretonne about eight or ten inches in width should either be simply hemmed or be finished with rows of stitching in coloured silk to match or with a piping of washing ribbon, the belt being mounted on to a slide or buckle which may have done duty in its time on a discarded ribbon or elastic belt, or it may be boned and supplemented with a stitched buckle made either of the material or of patterned ribbon stiffened with whalebone. Belts of plain white linen can be immensely improved by embroidering French dots at irregular intervals over the surface in lustre thread and bordering them with a row of white washing braid worked over in a waved design with Russian braid, or a smart effect may be gained by means of a straight narrow band of black patent leather, outlined with gold cord, and machine stitched to the edge of the belt.

TO A ROSE.

I dream of the red rose tree,
Red and white
Buds and blossoms blowing free
Day and night.
But the best of all for me—
Rearing high,
Drawing colour from the sky,
Whence it grew—
Not a red rose,
Not a white rose,
Only one, in the garden where it blew.

I think of a dead rose tree,
Brown and grey,
Bare, for all the world to see,
Night and day.
Willing victim sacrificial,—
Far below,—
For the rose was artificial—
Woe on woe.
Not a red rose—
Though a dead rose,
In the garden of my heart let it blow.

C. J. S.

DIVINE SERVICE.

6TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 7TH JULY, 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F
9-30 a.m.—Litany.
Hymns—178, 1st 191 and 317.
5-30 p.m.—Children' Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Canticles—Barnby in E
Hymns—242, 172, and 370.
Collections for Cathedral High Schools

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p m—Children Service
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday
Matins—H C—546, 550 and 109.
Evensong—P—4, 257, and 29
Vespers—E S.—214, 285 and 29

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-30 h m—Mattins
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev. Fr Langmore.
10-30 a.m.—Catechism
6 30 p m—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe
Alms for Church Expenses

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a m—Holy Communion—Choral.
5-15 a.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—89
Hymns—184, 192 and 227
Paraphrase—35
Psalm—103
Tune—70

CATHOLIC CHURCH, SERVICES.

	Morning Mass.	Evening.
The Cathedral Bhuleshwar ...	7, 8-30	5-30
St. Theresa's, Girgaum	6-45, 8-30	5-30
St. Joseph's, Cemeterary	7-45	5-30
Church of the Holy Name....	6, 7, 8 and 9	6-30
St. Joseph's Colaba	8 o'clock	6-30
St. Anne's, Byculla	5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-35 7 o'clock	
Rosary Church, Mazagon	6-30, 8-30	5-30
N. S. das Victoria's, Mahim ...	7-30	5-30
St. Francis of Assisi, Dadar ..	7-30	.....
St. Peter's, Bandra	5-30, 6-30, 7-30 8-30, 6-30	

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher, Rev. A J Revnell
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev Dr Scott
5 p.m.—Sunday School
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. J O'Brien
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
5 p.m—Sunday School

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Service—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Apollo Bunder.

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services by Rev A E Ayers.
All seats free, all are welcome.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

6-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a m—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion

Alarming Increase in Baldness

A REMEDY OFFERED

Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

WHEN the Y. M. C. A. and Customs met yesterday on the Cooperage a scientific game was not expected. In this point it was a very poor exhibition and the game was won more by the superior defence of the Association than anything. The Y. M. C. A. had the assistance of Roberts who used to play right wing for the Bombay Gymkhana last year, and though he was starved on his wing he rendered good assistance. G. Brewin came into centre, but the left wing was weak though once or twice he centred well. In the first few minutes the Customs pressed and twice the centre missed chances. The Y. M. C. A. next forced a corner, but kicked behind and from a free from foul Hildreth for the Customs sent a good shot just to the right. Roberts for the Y. M. C. A., next had a chance, but delayed too long and the next moment G. Brewin centred high. The custodian ran out, but the ball bounced over his head and Roberts rushed it through with his chest.

Soon after half time Roberts sent in a good centre, but Templeton's shot was a soft one and was cleared. T. Brewin next put in a good run and when almost in goal gave to his brother who put in easily. The left wing next put in a nice run and centre, but G.Brewin delayed too long. The Customs taking a turn the centre came very near scoring but were driven back and from a pass by Templeton, G. Brewin sent just over. They then forced a corner and from it Pooler sent a shot home. The Y. M. C. A. consequently won as under :—

Y. M. C. A.	3 Goals
Customs	Nil

THE R. G. A. VS. TELEGRAPHS MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—Ascent your report on the "Harwood" League match, R. G. A. vs. Government Telegraph. I believe that in addition to the unplayable and dangerous state of the field of play, during the progress of the second half, at least one, if not both, Goal Line Judges left the field of play, and sought shelter from the rain instead. It was recently decided by the "Harwood" League Executive that Goal Line Judges are recognised Officials in every match of the "Harwood" League, and their particular duties were agreed upon. Such being the case, it would prove of Interest to some of your readers to know if the Referee when reporting the match brought this irregularity to the Potice of the executive, and also if in the absence of the necessary Officials as laid down in the League Rules, the executive now considers that what occurred during their absence is legal and final. In my opinion, (*vide* "Harwood" League Rules) the result of the match cannot possibly be held to be legal, especially as certain goals were scored during the absence of Officials from the Field of play whose presence was just as necessary as that of the Referee. Trusting that this will receive attention in the interests of

FAIR PLAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mud Sports.

The following is the programme of Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports to be held next Wednesday, at 5-30 p. m :—

1. Individual Tent Pegging, Ponies.
2. Jumping, Horses.
3. Affinity Race. Gretna Green Stakes.—Ladies with their partners will ride given course to tables, upon which registers will be found. The gentlemen will then dismount and, handing horses over to their partners, obtain registers, in which ladies must sign their names, followed by those of the gentlemen. They will then be given a length of ribbon with a ring at each end and they will return over same course holding the ribbon between them. The first couple in to win. "If either partner lets go the ribbon, both will be disqualified."
4. The Coin Stakes.—Competitors at starting post will each be given a bag containing twelve quarteranna coins. They will then ride given course to point where syces will be standing, hand horses over, and from a given line endeavour to throw their coins into saucers which will be placed a short distance off. Each competitor, after throwing his twelve coins, will mount and return over same course. Two seconds will be deducted for each coin found in saucer. Best time to win.
5. The Fenian Aunt Sally.—Competitors will gallop past figure and endeavour to knock the pipe out of its mouth by throwing sticks at it. Two runs. Pace must be full gallop.
6. Deck Quoit Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen will ride to given point, where they will dismount and obtain 12 polo balls each. They will then remount and ride to where ladies are standing, to whom they will give the balls. The ladies will then proceed to throw them into buckets placed at a distance of a few yards from them. When the lady has thrown the 12 balls, gentlemen to mount and return over same course. Best time to win. Four seconds will be deducted from rider's time for each ball his partner succeeds in placing in bucket.

The event will be run off in heats of four, and gentlemen are recommended to provide haversacks to carry the polo ball in.

7. Pony Scurry.
8. Horse Scurry,—(Time permitting.)

HENLEY REGATTA.

Captain Darell Wins the Diamond Sculls.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

A *Statesman's* special cable, dated London, July 4, states :—

"In the Henley Challenge Cup race Belgium beat Lender.

In the Diamond Sculls competition Captain Darell beat Von Gazar of Berlin.

Captain Darell also beat Blackstaffe in the diamond Challenge Cup.

THE ALL-INDIA CADET CHALLENGE CUP.

Won by St. George's College, Mussoorie.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 5.

The All India Cadet Challenge Cup has been won for the second time by the St. George's College, Mussoorie. The Cup was presented to the shooting team of the College by Colonel Beer of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

THE WEEK'S SPORT

Is fully dealt with, the Bookmaker and the totalisator, concluded a special article on Golf and other thoroughly readable articles will be found in to-morrow's. *Indian Sporting Times.*

MR. AARON DAVID SASSOON who died last month has left his fortune—upwards of £88,000—on trust for the benefit of the deserving poor in any country in which the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon now or may carry on business—a disposition characteristic of the large-hearted charity of the family and the race to which he belonged.

MR. JOHN MURRAY is issuing "Plagues and Pleasures of an Old Bengali," by Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, author of "Some Indian Friends and Acquaintances," with coloured and half-tone illustrations. It is a record of some of the trials and joys of an Indian gardener. The experiences described are by no means sensational, but they supply the text for practical hints in regard to the best means of contending with certain burthens of life in the tropics, and of converting them into sources of amusement for idle hours.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 5.

THE trough of low pressure is in Northern India close to the Himalayas and dry winds prevail over a large part of Northern India. The temperature has accordingly risen in the Punjab and Rajputana.

The rainfall due to the Arabian Sea current has diminished still further and apart from few scattered falls has been limited to the southern half of the West Coast.

Owing to the position of the trough the activity of the Bay current has been exerted further East than usual and the rainfall in Bihar and Chota Nagpur has diminished. In Burma, the rainfall has been general on the coast and local in the interior. Tavoy, Bassein, Akyab, Toungoo, Thayetmyo and Myitkyina had one inch of rain. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded and humidity and temperature are practically normal.

In North-East India and Orissa, rainfall has been nearly general except in Chota Nagpur and the adjacent districts, Dibrugarh reporting 2 inches, Cherrapoonjee 6. Silchar 1½, Chitagong and Narayanjanj 1, Mymensingh and Jalpaiguri 2, Patna and False Point 1 inch. Cloud has decreased in Chota Nagpur, but in the rest of the Division moderate to thick cloud persist and humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Nagpur and Akola had one inch of rain and Allahabad a light fall. The skies are almost clear except in Central India and parts of the Central Provinces where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal in the east of the United Provinces and south of the Central Provinces and is below normal elsewhere, while the temperature is normal in the South of the Central Provinces. But in other parts of the Division unusually warm weather provails, the mean temperature at present being 15° above normal.

In the North-West of India, Ahmedabad had a light fall of rain. Light cloud is reported from Gujarat and parts of Rajputana, but the skies are clear elsewhere, the air remains drier than usual, especially in the Punjab, Frontier Province and Rajputana, and the temperature is slightly low in Baluchistan and Kashmir and normal in the Frontier Province and Sind and considerably higher than usual in the rest of North-West India.

In the Peninsula, the rainfall has been confined almost entirely to south-western districts, Nellore and Cochin recording ½ inch and Kodaikanal 1 inch. The skies are moderately clouded except in the south-eastern districts where cloud is only light and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Nearly general rain is likely in Burma Coast and Eastern Bengal and Assam and local rain in the interior of Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and a few falls in the Peninsula, chiefly in the southern half.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer "Arabia," Captain T. Leigh, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London reports having experienced moderate to strong monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	31 78	34 75	34 09	36 99
Friday, 5th July, 1907	0 07	0 00	0 00	0 01
Total	31 85	34 75	34 09	37 00
Total to date, 1906	14 00	14 41	15 42	14 17

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 5.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In. Cents.	Total to Date. In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0 09	30 12

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 5th July 1907, was 28,767. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, 5TH JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere, the rise having been brisk in several places.

Winds are easterly to south-easterly on the Malabar Coast and at Allahabad and Cawnpore and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Dwarka and Veraval.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 18° in excess of normal in the Punjab, the Central and United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Berar and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para and Hyderabad (Deccan); minimum 5° to 11° in excess at Saugor, Neemuch, Ajmer, Jaipur, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear in Sind, the Punjab, United Provinces and Rajputana and more or less cloudy in other districts. Humidity shows a considerable rise at Madras.

Rain has fallen along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay and also at Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Akola, Nagpur, Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad and Allahabad. Nagpur and Akola each report a little more over an inch.

Weather.—The monsoon is weak along the coast and rain in light or moderate showers is only to be expected.

The Mail Steamer "Arabia," which left Aden on the 30th June, reports having experienced up to Longitude 50° E. light winds and fine weather; thence to Longitude 58° E. moderate to strong monsoon blowing at times with moderate gale and a high sea and swell; thence to Longitude 69° E. moderate to strong [monsoon, cloudy weather and a rough sea; thence to arrival in port this morning moderate to light northerly and westerly winds, passing clouds and a decreasing sea and swell.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, July 6.

REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club on Thursday next the 12th instant at 6 30 p. m Sharp.

All members of the Committee are requested to attend,

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Actg Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, July 6.

102. Detail for week ending Saturday the 13th instant, Monday the 8th—"M" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4 p. m

II—"K" Coy (John Connon School) Parade at 3 30 p m on company parade ground.

Tuesday the 9th—"I" Coy parade at 4 15 p m on company parade ground.

II—"L" Coy Parade at 4 45 p m on company parade ground.

III—Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 8 30 p m.

Wednesday the 10th—"K" Coy Scottish High School Parade at 3 30 p m on company parade ground

II—"H" Coy Parade at 5 30 p m on company parade ground.

Thursday the 11th—Signallers parade in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.

II—"L" Coy Parade at 7 45 a m on company parade ground.

III—"I" Coy Parade at 4 15 p m on company parade ground.

Friday the 12th—"M" Coy Parade at 4 p m on Company parade ground.

Subject for all companies during the ensuing week, Section 1 to 40 Infantry Training 1905.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

AMONG the First Bismarck's passengers landed at Plymouth from Havana was a young Cuban lady who has come to England to meet her husband, Lieutenant Amado, of the Mexican navy, after being married by proxy at the Cuban capital. Lieutenant Amado is superintending the construction at Barrow-in-Furness of a worship for the Mexican navy. It is not at all unusual for marriages to be contracted by proxy in Mexico and Cuba.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Newbridge, 2,397 tons, captain J Notman, will sail to-day for Karachi in ballast.

THE steamer Glenaffric, 2,657 tons, captain J Craig will sail to-day for Hamburg &c, with a general cargo,

THE Shah S N Co's steamer Shah Nasir, 2,555 tons captain G C Grant, will sail to-day for Karachi &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamers Helios, 860 tons, captain A Kundsion, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Cromwell, 1,977 tons, captain H Scheel sailed yesterday for Amsterdam &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uganda, 3,498 tons, captain J Farquharson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Hoseenic, 993 tons, captain W E Jenkins will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo and 17 deck passengers,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 986 tons, captain H McDearmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, captain T S Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino, 4,580 tons, captain D Costa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardings	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lieut Hutchison	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin		R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Lieut Harrold	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Holloway	Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 5.

Arabia	4167 Leigh	P & O Co	
Boscombe	2433 Winsono	W & A Graham & Co	
Caledonia	3529 Tocque	London	P & O Co
Canning			G Jivaji
Dumra	763 McDiarmed	M M & Co	
Fazilka	2688 Wilson	M M & Co	
Itria	3119 Kendall	M M & Co	
Ke Ercast	4779 Kendall	Lipoel	K Nixon & Co
Landaura	2137 Drake	M M & Co	
Nadir	20 1 Corkhill	T M & Co	
New bridge	2397 Notman	G G Tejpal & Co	
Naderi	1168 Gray	B & P S N Co	
Orissa	Kodsile	M M & Co	
Quipenta	3430 Ritt	M M & Co	
Querimba	4937 Smith	M M & Co	
Shahanoor	2783 Foster	Shah S N Co	
Shahjehan	2566 Davison	Shah S N Co	
Sirdhana	3074 Logan	Calcutta	M M & Co
Shah Nujam	2751 Davison	Shah S N Co	
Whitgift	2842 Coltor		Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK—July 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Mikado	2306	Sharp	Hull	3-7	F Muir & Co
B	Crostafels	3105	Moller	Hamburg	12-7	Glade & Co
C & R	Crosby Hall	3596	Haddy	Antwerp	13-7	R N & Co
D&E	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	7-7	M M & Co
F	Clan Fraser	2265	Hunter	Chittagong	13-7	F Muir & Co
K	Glenaffric	2658	Craig	Hamburg	5-7	T Morrison & Co
N	Umzumbi	2144	Mitchell	Rotterdam		W & A G & Co
O	Xema	646	Mahomed	K'chi	6-7	Shah S N Co
P	Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Durban	8-7	A Strandes
Q	Goodhope	2308	Harding	London	6-7	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohamed	N F Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Karachi 6-7 Bo S N Co
Ponani	532	Esmail	N F Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	N F Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Naderi s	Gray	Jedah, June 22
	Arabia s	Leigh	London, June 14
	Helios s	Kundson	Bangkok, June 14
	D Balduino s	Costa	Jenoa, &c

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi
	Hoseinee s	Jenkins	Karachi
	Cromwell s	Scheel	Amsterdam, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Uganda, Farquharson, for Calcutta,
" Newbridge, Notman, for Karachi,
" Glenaffric, Craig, for Hamburg, &c,
" Shah Nasir, Grant, for Karachi.

The steamer Naderi, for Jedah, &c, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Names.	From
2	Baron Fairlie	J Farfor	Manila
	Fooksang	W E Sawer	Hongkong
	Lindula	E G Davies	Rangoon
	Canara	T Kerr	London
	Matheran	N Bannatyne	Liverpool
	Upada	W Stewart	Bombay
	Umballa	G Hugill	Bombay
	Maharaja	R White	Fort Blair
	Islanda	H J Brooks	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

3	Lama	H B Hirst	Rangoon
	Rama	R Thomson	Bombay
	Kutsang	G Bradley	Hongkong
	City of Agra	A Buck	London
	Persia	G Mitchell	London
	Futtah	W W Allen	Mauritius
	B Cawdor	B C Gondey	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	From
26	Zinnia	Calcutta
July		
1	Clan Robertson	Coast
1	Bombay	Calcutta
2	Dunera	Calcutta
2	Clan Forbes	Liverpool
2	Twingone	Rangoon
2	Palamcotta	Negapatam
2	Pentakota	Rangoon
2	Umballa	Calcutta
2	Dragonian	Calcutta
3	Clan Macleod	Coast

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

4	Nizam	Calcutta
4	Ockenfels	Middlesbro
5	Marienfels	Antwerp
6	Nairung	Bombay
8	Maria Valerie	Calcutta
13	Mary Bacquiheim	Trieste
13	Umlazi	Calcutta
17	Kagoshima Maru	Penang
21	Clan Macnab	Liverpool

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—40 bales wool M Ramgopal, 20 bales wool R Dossa and Co; 61 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 60 bales wool N Goculdas; 6,044 cwts cottonseed W Becher; 25 bales wool M Ruttonsi; 50 bales cotton waste A Damji; 42 bales goat hair and wool H M Kooker; 26 bales wool R Rampartab; 3 bales wool D Nagji; 3,500 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1 case ivory A Visram.

FOR ANTWERP.

Crosley Hall s—60 bales cottonfly N Damji.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Clan Ogilvie s—27,034 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—29 bales cotton S Fremji and Co; 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—466 cwt poppyseed J Fachiri.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Clan Alpine s—200 bales twist Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—400 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 60 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 880 cwt poppyseed and 1,125 cwt gingellyseed L Dreyfus and Co; 1,400 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 8,001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabolloms W Becher; 770 bales cotton N Cursetji and Co; 55 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 16 bales hemp Agave Fibre Co; 10,000 cwt bone meal E C Namji 90 bales cottonfly N Damji; 876 cwt gingellyseed L Dreyfus and Co; 55 bales cotton C L Sajun and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Crostafels s—4,090 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros; 2,000 bales poppyseed L Dreyfus and Co; 165 bales cotton A Blacbeck and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Heroshima Maru s—43 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—4 cases butter National Dairy Co; 40 cases condements Monockji Poonjiaji and Sons,

FOR TIENTSIN.

Arcadia s—19 cases condements Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY,—June 15.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut L G P Vereker to be lieutenant,

June 17.

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut W Oliphert has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant; Probationary Sub-Lieut I J Glendenning has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant.

Admiralty, 19th June, 1907.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1907:—

Paymaster-in-Chief Robert Louey Hoskyn has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

The undermentioned promotions have this day been made:—

Fleet Paymaster George Jacob Mills to be Paymaster-in-Chief

Assistant Paymaster Alan Edward Stack to be Paymaster

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Alfred Singleton Leech to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th June

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Sub-Lieutenant Herbert Allen has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 18th June

War Office, Whitehall, 21st June.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

4th Queen's Own Hussars, Major Charles H Agnew is placed on retired pay. Dated 21st June

5th Royal Irish Lancers Captain Oswald K Chance to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant C J A Maberly, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 22nd May

18th Victoria Mary, Prince of Wales's Own Hussars Lieutenant Edward L Lyon is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 6th June

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Richard H Rowe is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st June

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS,

Captain George Dick retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd June

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regiment, Lieutenant John M Gillatt is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 8th June

Second Lieutenant George O Saulys to be Lieutenant, vice J M Gillatt, seconded. Dated 8th June

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, supernumerary Lieutenant Charles R K Bacon to be Lieutenant, vice P J Fearon, appointed Adjutant. Dated 10th June

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Arthur H Wilson to be Adjutant, vice O P Berthon, whose tenure has expired. Dated 10th June

The Royal Irish Regiment, Captain Gerard A O'Callaghan is seconded for service with the Egyptain Army. Dated 18th May.

The Cheshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Henry H Clarke resigns his Commission. Dated 22nd June

The East Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant James M Bathe resigns his Commission. Dated 22nd June

The East Surrey Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert Ringwood, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 21st June

Major Henry L Smith DSO, to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel H Ringwood. Dated 21st June

The King's Shropshire Light Infantry Lieutenant Bertie E Murray is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 8th June

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment, Quartermaster, Sergeant Thomas Edwin Souther to be quarter-master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain W J Conway, retired. Dated 22nd June

The Connaught Rangers, Captain George F Brooke resigns his Commission. Dated 22nd June

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Lieutenant Lionel D G Fenzi resigns his Commission. Dated 22nd June

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own, Captain Bertram G H Oldfield is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Dated 20th June

The West India Regiment, Lieutenant Edmund IQ Ogle, from half-p y, to be Lieutenant, Supernumerary to Establishment, with precedence next below Lieutenant J G V Hart. Dated 12th April

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Major Alexander Y Reily, MB, retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd June

ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE.

Major Ernest R U Butler, Army Veterinary Corps, to be Assistant Director General. Dated 1st June

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Robert Armitage, DSC, MA, Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, First Class. Dated 21st June

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned Lady to be Staff Nurse provisionally. Dated 5th June

Miss Florence Alexander Harris,

MEMORANDA

Colonel Edward G Grogan, C B half-pay, retires on retired pay Dated 22nd June

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of Royal Engineers to be substantive Colonels :—

William Huskisson Dated 4th April

Harold F Ch eney Dated 19th May

Lieutenant James J McDonogh half pay resigns his Commission Dated 22nd June

HALF-PAY

Major Robert F B Glover DSO from The South Staffordshire Regiment to be Lieutenant Colonel Dated 22nd June

RESERVE OF OFFICERS

Captain Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Honorary Colonel of Imperial Yeomanry H Le Roy Lewis DSO res gns his Commission Dated 22nd June

War Office, June 18.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Col H F Mercer, C B, to be an assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters, vice Col J M S Brunker, who has vacated. The undermentioned officers to be gr uricn adjut ats, gr ded as Staff captains :—Capt J H D Costeker, D S O, the Royal Warwickshire Regt Capt W J Ainsworth, D S O, the Durham Light Inf

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Second Lieut M Borwick, to be lieutenant, vice C H Fawcon, resigned.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Major W G R Cordu to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col C E Commellin, placed on half-pay; Capt R E Greer to be major, vice W G R Cardue.

FOOT GUARDS

Coldstream Guards—Second Lieut C L Gordon to be lieutenant, vice A G E Egerton, promoted.

Scots Guards—Capt the Hon H J Fraser to be major, vice the Hon H W Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, retired

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt R G Palmer is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Lieut E C Packe, adjutant, to be captain, under the provisions of Article 28A, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1906.

The Suffolk Regt—Lieut R Cockburn, from half-pay, to be lieutenant, vice L G Trelawny, transferred to the Indian Army, with precedence next below Lieut R E Orford

The Leicestershire Regt—Second Lieut R H Gillespie to be lieutenant, vice A W S Brock, promoted

The South Wales Borderers—Capt S S Bradford retires on retired pay The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains :—H P Yates, vice S S Bradford; L H Tudor, vice H P Yates, seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers; C E Kitchin, vice L H Tudor, seconded for service on the Staff

The East Lancashire Regt—Supernumerary Capt T S Lambert to be captain, vice W H Cooper, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt—Second Lieut P Beaumont resigns his commission.

The Northamptonshire Regt—Capt C E Higginbotham to be major, vice E F Brereton, D S O, promoted.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Capt and Brevet Major H Isacke is seconded for service on the Staff

The King's Shropshire Light Inf—Second Lieut R H Poyntz to be lieutenant, vice P H C Groves, seconded.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut W Eastwood is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—The following gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenants :—R T Fellowes, W M Parker.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned lady to be Staff nurse provisionally :—Miss M Wiles

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col J B Edwards, D S O, 27th Light Cav Indian Army, to be brevet colonel Lieut Col and Brevet Col H F Mercer C B from Royal Art to be substantive colonel: Ridingmaster and Honorary Lieut G W Hayward, Royal Field Art is granted the honorary rank of captain.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt J F Hubbard, 5th batt the Lancashire Fusiliers, late second lieutenant Grenadier Guards, to be second lieutenant,

THE ARMY MOTOR RESERVE,

H E Neuman to be lieutenant.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 21ST JUNE.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Commander T. Leigh, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 21st June, brought the following passengers :—

Addyman, Mr J E	Lyne-Evans, Mr J H
Armstrong, Lt Col H	Langhurst, Mr H
Acharrijiya, Mr S K	Muil, Mr A
Alexander, Mrs G S	Macleod, Mrs N C child and inft
Barman, Miss A	Morris, Miss D
Betts, Mr A W	Milne, Mrs F L child and infti
Bowers, Lt A H M	Macleans, Miss H V
Boulton, Capt H	Morton, Dr W I
Bowie, Mr A	Moss-King, Mr R C A
Brunker, Bri Genl J S	Manson, Lt D E A
Bayly, Major Genl A W C	Macdonald, Mr D D
Bose, Mr S M	Murphy, Capt C C
Boeddan, Hon Mr Justice	McClimock, Major R L
Cunningham, Miss	McGillivray, Capt W S
Colquhoun, Capt G T	Moss, Mr F F
Cruickshank, Hon A W	Miller, Mr Justice and Mrs
Crighton, Mr and Mrs J B	Marshall, Mr W
Combridge, Mr R	Moore, Mrs G
Clements, Mr E and Mrs	Maamdar, Mr K N
Cox, Capt T S	Morris, Mr F
Donovon, Major C	Maxwell, Major H G
Dutt, Mr P N	Nag, Mr B K
Davies, Mr A	Nugent, Capt Hon A W
Draper, Capt T O	Nelson, Mr R A
Dyer, Mr E J R	Ockwell, Mr and Mrs
Dodd, Mr W	Offman, Lt D R
Duncan, Mr and Mrs	Prendergast, Mr and Mrs W J
Duncan, Mr H S	Prendergast, Misses
Davis, Mr E O	Petherick, Mr W M
Eaas, Mr J R	Pearl uel, Mrs W M
Engineer, Mr S K	Raymond, Mr M C
Foster, Major M A	Russell, Lt Col B B
Grinlinton, Capt J N	Richardson, Mr J
Hoff, Miss H	Rose, Mr A T
Houlin, Dr S A	Sor ell, Miss S
Harrison, Capt J S N	Sultie, Mr and Mrs P E
Hopkins, Mr R A	Shoe, Mr C C
Hoskins, Mr G J	Swift, Capt A M
Hosain, Mr B	Savage, Lt M B
Holland, Dr H T	Sowden, C C
Hughes, Miss F	Scott, Major W
Jack on, Capt H W	Stuart, Mr P P
Kidwai, Mr	Southall, Mr
Laird, Mr A J	Stewart, Mr T
Leighton, Mr A E	Watson, Major L A
Lee, Mr L H	Wallis, Mr Justice and Mrs
Lusk, Mr D C	Williams, Mr J K
Landow, Mr and Mrs Le	Wright, Col H
Lowther, Mr H	Weston, Rev W

A RECOMMENDATION has been made to the Cardiff Corporation to set aside £4,000 for municipal farm buildings, including £1,000 for the piggeries. A councillor pointed out that it was the ambition of the corporation to have the most perfect sanitary surroundings for the pigs. Another councillor declared that the municipal pigs would be far better housed than a good many citizens of Cardiff, but the recommendation was provisionally adopted.

APOLLO

THE IDEAL ATHLETE

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PROSTRATION AND DEPRESSION.

"Apollo" tells how to avoid wasted effort.

"APOLLO," the Ideal Athlete, the embodiment of physical grace and symmetrical muscular development, pays a glowing tribute to the wonderful curative and invigorating properties of Phosferine. Even "Apollo's" superb physique was not proof against attacks of Sciatica and Neuralgia, and he declares that a course of Phosferine quite cured these disorders and completely dispelled the weariness and exhaustion consequent upon over-training.

All the brilliant athletes in the kingdom have recognized the merits of Phosferine and expressed their appreciation in much the same words as "Apollo." Without exception, from Royalty downwards, every class of brain and manual worker has placed on record with us the marvellous benefits they have derived from Phosferine. As editor of a health magazine, "Apollo" further relates that he found the tonic invaluable for relieving brain-fag.

"APOLLO" writes :—"When I left South America, some six years ago, I had a bad attack of Sciatica, which left me prostrated and totally unfit. An agent of yours in Southport recommended Phosferine, and a few bottles soon put me right again, since then I have used it for Neuralgia, and found it a real good thing. Over-training and sustained exertion tries one considerably, and for the weariness so induced, Phosferine is the only remedy that quickly pulls me round, especially have I found it give relief in the tired feeling, caused by depressing or hot weather. A good deal of brain work falls to my share in my journalistic work, and in this, Phosferine has for some years been a great friend to me, and whenever I can, I always give it a good word, for it is a remedy that has never failed me."—June 6, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Headache
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Sleeplessness	Hysteria
Indigestion	Nervous Debility	Exhaustion	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

THE END.

FATE brings about the end of great men in unexpected ways. Could he have chosen the hour and place, Sir Arthur Ellis, that faithful servent of the King, would have chosen any hour and place rather than that the sad event should mar one of the great State functions to whose success he had so often contributed. For a soldier, the battlefield, for a sailor the sea, for a courtier the secrecy of his chamber, and no scene to wound the heart of his king. The "one clear call" is heard in strange places. It comes to the fiery Stepniak on an underground railway; it overwhelms Curie in a public street in Paris. It for ever closes the eyes of one of the men whose mission in life has been to bring sight to the dim eyes of others—Dr. Mascaro, whom death seized as he was instructing his fellows at the Medical Congress on the education of the blind. Seddon, the strenuous, sets forth from New Zealand to Australia, "to God's own country," as he said. He barely left it alive. The ship which carried him was but eight-score miles from Sydney when the end came, and they carried him again, dead, to the harbour.

LOOKING FOR DEATH.

An Oriental death-chamber must be of all such scenes the most unnerving. When the death of the Shah was seen to be at hand, his English doctor was compelled to retire. He was of another race and religion, and the Shah prepared to meet his doom in the company only of those of his own faith. He sat with his face towards Mecca, looking for death, waiting the livelong day for its summons. Women filled the chamber and chorused their lamentations, in fear and grief at the approaching event, in supplication that it might be delayed. And the doomed man loooking towards Mecca heard his death-song wailed hour upon hour. All day the agony continued, and the sun went down upon his vigil, and half his realm had sunk to silence before the end came in that chamber of tears. Mourners wail for fees in Eastern lands, but in the death-chamber of the Shah there seems to have been sincerity of sorrow.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

Motherwell, the little Lanarkshire town which is chiefly known in England from the number of expert footballers which it has sent, South, has received another notice to quit. It receives them periodically, and some day if the people have not already left the town, the town will leave them—or carry them with it. Four years ago Motherwell was a rival of Northwhich, whose architecture, founded upon the salt mines, is the craziest in England. The Motherwell Town Hall has long been regarded as worthy to rank with the leaning tower of Pisa, so far out of plumb have subsidences of the foundations rendered its tower. Big buildings topple about in the most drunken fashion, and nobody would dream of taking a long lease of premises unless safeguarded by specially dawnfall clauses. There are many "disappearing" towns in the world. San Francisco has been gently subsiding into the earth at the rate of two inches per year. The average must have been sensibly increased by the earthquake, which, by crumpling up foundations may now have checked the downward progress. There must be bad times coming for some of the undermined Staffordshire towns for Wigan and for mining suburbs of Nottingham. Wooden props will not for ever support subterranean roadways whence the coal and rock have been withdrawn.

THE LOST ARCHDUKE.

It is extremely unlikely that the man of whom Dr. Quintana, of the Argentine Republic, has been telling the French papers is the real Archduke Johann, who last appeared before the world as plain Johann Orth, then disappeared from it. One theory—the theory that he is living as companion to another eccentric member of the family—may be at once dismissed. If a brother had known of the lost one's whereabouts, then their mother would have known. She did not know anything of his movements; presumably not a member of the family knows. The whole thing is as mysterious as the horrible end of the heir to the throne, who was found dead by the side of his murdered mistress. The Grand Duchess Maria Antonia of Tuscany believed to the last that her lost son lived, and that he would some day reappear. She could not even guess where he might be, but in her Will she made provision for him should he ever come again to the land of his birth. We may take it that the royal house knows nothing of him. There is a man who knows something of the story, but he is not of the royal blood. He is an exile, far from Europe.

MAROONED.

Probably only two men in England know the story of this strange man, and they are Mr. Alen H. Burgoyne and the friend who accompanied him some little time ago on a trip round the world. Avoiding the beaten tracks common to the average globe-trotter, they took unfamiliar paths on land and unfamilar craft at sea. A little copra shark—the life on which Mr. Burgoyne ought in his lighter naval writings to describe—carried them to German New Guinea. They landed at five o'clock one morning at Friedrich Wilhelm Haafen, to call on the man of mystery who was once the *confidant* of the Hapsburgs. They were taken in a small carriage on a miniature railway, drawn by oxen, to the house of the owner of the estate. It is a considerable property, upon which tobacco and rubber and multitudinous fruits and palms grow wild. And here the man who has voluntarily marooned himself, with only two Europeans about him, with none of his family within thousands of miles of his habitation.

JOHANN ORTH'S FRIEND.

What he knows he will probably never divulge. It is because he would not tell that he is there. He is really Baron del Abaco, but he has dropped his title. He was captain of the Royal Bodyguard on the night of the Archduke's disappearance, and was privy, it is supposed, to the whole plan of his royal friend. If the Archduke still lives, his letters are probably among the batch which the mail periodically carries to the refugee. He abandoned family, rank, title—was compelled, no doubt, to abandon the latter two—and fourteen years ago ended one form of exile to begin this new form, as proprietor of a great estate among savages and cannibals. He has an abundance of money, but no friends. An Englishman named Dyack is his steward, with a Newcastle man named Bradley as second. Bradley is a giant of six-feet, but the Baron can give him a couple of inches, and is a man of Titanic strength. When Mr. Burgoyne arrived the Baron had just blown the head off a 20ft. snake, which had bitten one of his natives to death.

SECRETS.

It is possible that they smoke at Vienna cigars made from leaf grown by this mysterious exile. He cultivates the leaf which forms the superfine covering for the cigar, and his rubber and his copra represent not inconsiderable wealth. But he needs not that to live. Supplies reach him periodically from the outer world, with his letters. He never mentions Europe, and the man who addressed him by his old style would be deemed guilty of a capital offence. There he dwells with his secret, and unless the last Archduke should reappear in the world, the Baron will go to his grave with that secret still untold. His Englishmen may know the story, and may some day give it to the world. That, however, seems unlikely, for he is not the man to take subordinates into his confidence. Mr. Burgoyne found him a delightful host; but, of course, in conversation kept off thin ice. The local population turned out with the Baron at their head, and gave the two adventurous young Englishmen a royal send-off. The Baron and his Britons were sober; the blacks were not.

A FASHION FROM WAR.

When the neat man takes unto himself a watch s thin as parchment he little thinks that that thin watch results from Army regulations. Up to the time of the Allies taking Paris the ordinary watch was convex in shape, and called from its outline a turnip. The officers of the Russian and other armies objected to this, because its bulbous form made the uniform of a man on parade look untidy, whether it were carried in the coat or the fob. Here in Paris, however, they found that the watchmakers of the Palais Royal had contrived a chronometer which got over the difficulty. Flat watches were the fashion in Paris. The English, when they appeared in the streets of the French capital marched in, not in gala dress such as the others wore, but in the raiment which they had worn on campaign. Great was the impression which their babiliments created. But they at once adopted the smart flat watch, and brought it back to England for our own manufacturers to copy.

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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

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JOHN MOIR & SON, PURVEYORS BY ROYAL WARRANT

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

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ARMY & NAVY RATIONS

In 2 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:

BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA,

Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for *Immediate Delivery.*

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Horlick's Malted Milk

THE HIGHEST TYPE OF COMPLETE MILK.
FAR MORE DIGESTIBLE THAN ORDINARY COW'S MILK.

IN CARE, ANXIETY AND BROKEN REST THERE IS NOTHING SO SOOTHING.

Malted Milk contains all the nutritious elements of malted barley and wheat in combination with pure, rich cow's milk. It is good for all ages, both in and out of health, and especially for Infants, Children, Convalescents and the Aged. It is economical in use, and keeps indefinitely in any climate.

Always Ready. No Cooking Required.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah and Ceylon; and Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

HOMOPHONE 10-INCH DOUBLE-SIDED DISC RECORD.

These Records have a world-wide reputation, both for quality and sweet perfect tone. **Factors are invited** to apply for list of titles and lowest quotations to Bernhard Andres & Co., Chiswell House, 133-139, Finsbury Pavement, London, England, Sole Selling Agents for the British Colonies.

Suffered Terribly from Indigestion. Cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"It is with pleasure that I can testify to the great benefit I derived from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I suffered terribly from indigestion, and tried several medicines without avail. I was then persuaded to take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and after using a few bottles my indigestion was cured, my appetite came back, and I was strong and hearty. This is some years since, and my old complaint has not returned, but I always keep a bottle in the house, and when I feel at all out of sorts a few doses put me right again in quick order."—W. SINKINSON, Mt. Torrens, S. A.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because obsolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

Fancy Bread and Plain Bread, Big Cakes and Little Cakes

can be made wholesome, light and dainty if Brown & Polson's raising powder "Paisley Flour" be used, and there will be no anxiety in the baking. Try it once—you will want it again.

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VIOLINS	... Rs.	10 to 500
BANJOES	... ,,	10 to 200
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STRINGS FOR Violins, Banjoes, Mandolines, etc., etc.,

Best Quality—Lowest Prices.

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The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

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GOLD & SILVER

ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

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FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but, consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs.	95
,, ,, Gold	...	...	...	,,	260
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,, ,, Gold	...	...	...	,,	270
,, Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	,,	95
,, ,, Gold	...	...	...	,,	265
GENTS.—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs.	95
,, Gold	...	...	...	,,	350
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These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., The Watchmakers of Western India BOMBAY & POONA.

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JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380 TRADE MARK.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT NO BOOTS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

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MILO MALTED FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AGED, AND INVALIDS.

The only up-to-date Food in the Market. Those who use Milo run no risks. Easily prepared and very palatable. Children simply love the Food.

Makes Infants and Children rosy and robust and imparts new lip and vigour to aged and Invalids. Once tried, always used.

SOME MEDICAL CERTIFICATES:—

PALLI HILL.

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I have much pleasure in recommending Milo Food for Children and Convalescent Adults. I have given it a fair trial and am quite satisfied with the results.

(Sd.) A. P. DIAS, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., etc.

MINT ROAD, 7TH MAY, 1906.

Certified that I have been trying Milo Food and find it an excellent preparation for Infants in lieu of mother's milk. In my experience it has proved useful also in infantile diarrhœa.

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ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give a relief from gasping for breath

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BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. SOLD BY CHEMISTS. Circular mailed on request. MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

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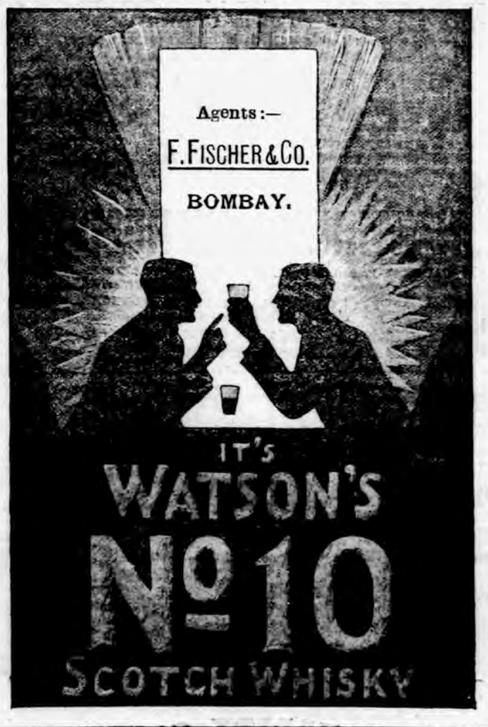

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KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun,

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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THE

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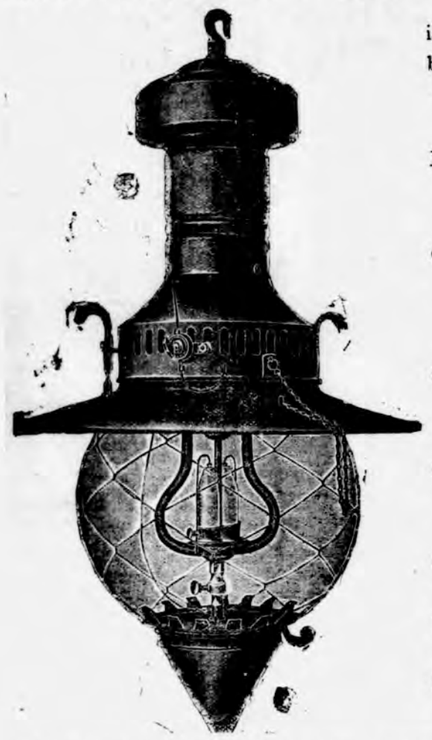

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Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
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COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
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A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

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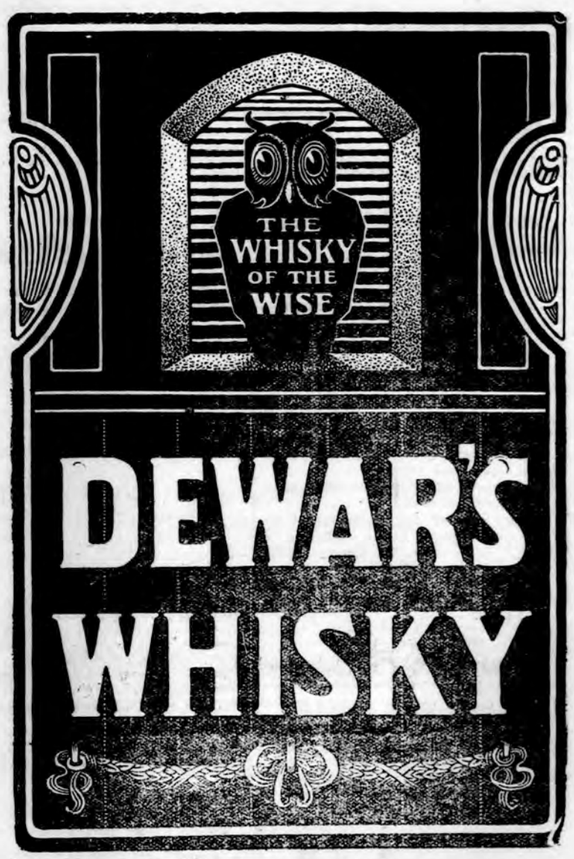

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